

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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1882.—VOL. XLIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(Established 1842).
Every description of shares bought and sold at net prices.
It is now greatly in favour of buyers. SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR
purchase—WHEAT MARY, WEST TANKERVILLE, CASTLE AN DINAS.
BUSINESS IN EMMA, FLAGSTAFF, TECOMA, LAST CHANCE.

W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the
Shares, free of commission—
50 East Van, £24.
50 Excelsior, £24.
50 Flagstaff, £24.
50 Furze Hill, 10s.
50 Fortescue (Tin), 7s.
150 Frontino, 3s. 9d.
20 Great Vyr, £4.
15 Gawton, 3s. 9d.
25 New Silver Rake, £3.
40 Ladywell, £3.
50 Last Chance, £5.
30 Marke Valley, 2s.
10 Minera, 1s.
50 Malpas, 20s. 6d.
35 New Dolcoath, £2 13 9
30 New Rosewarne, 13s. 9d.
40 New Quebrada, £3.
20 W. Tankerville, £3.
25 Wheel Crebor, £3.
50 Plympton, 12s. 6d.
40 Pennerley, £2.
25 Penhalls, £2 10s. 3d.
50 Perkins Beach, 7s.
50 Penstruthal, 20s. 6d.
100 Rica (Gold), 11s. 9d.
25 Richmond, £8 8s. 9d.
10 Roman Gravel, 1s.
50 South Roman Gravel, 1s.
30 Sweetland, £5.
15 So. Condurow, £8.
75 Tyllywyd, 1s.
5 Tankerville, £12.
50 Tecoma, £5.
25 Van Consols, £4 10s. 3
30 Wheel Mary, £4.
20 W. Tankerville, £3.
25 Wheel Crebor, £3.

transacts business in every description of shares at the best market
free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

YOUNG HUSBAND CHRISTIAN,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
in every description of security.
Shareholders should read the Special Edition of
"HOW TO INVEST"
(Post free 15 stamps).
THE CAPITALIST'S GUIDE.

C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Crebor, Treleigh Wood, and Wheel Grenville Mines strongly recom-
the shares in all probability will advance in price many hundreds per
month hence.

HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
CUMMIS.—Mr. H. M. calls attention to this mine, and advises the pur-
shares at once for a great rise from the present price.

R. WILLIAM WARD
(Late WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE, 55, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
is in ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr.
Thompson's "Investment Circular" for August now ready, post free, price 6d.

E. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Bishopsgate-street.
"DOLCOATH."—This mine is producing large quantities of tin and copper ores,
pronounced by Messrs. Vivian and Son to be "one of the richest mining
fields in the world."
GENERAL.—For some time little has been heard of this mine owing to
work having been confined to the clearing of the adit for some hundreds of
yards which had "run in" during the long continued wet weather last year.
work is now completed, and sinking on splendid tin and copper lodes is now
carried on with the most successful results. Finer specimens of tin and
copper cannot be seen than those I had sent up from the heaps I saw on the
few days since, and an inspection of them at this office is invited.
The adit, Vax CONSOLS, and GREAT WEST VAN.—These mines will each pay
first dividend next month; they are opening out splendidly and making
returns.
COMYN will be glad to quote prices for either of the above, and give reliable
information respecting them to intending purchasers.

ESSRS. BLYTH AND HUTCHINSON,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
any information respecting Railways, British and Foreign Stocks, Mines, &c.,
is furnished free by post or on application.
Price-List daily.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
20, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established
1840), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
Ally Crib, 19s.
Almada, 20s.
Anglo-American Tele-
graph, £137.
Aberdaunt, 10s.
Australian Unit, 4s.
Berra Barra, fully pd.
Birdseye Creek, £2.
Bog, 3s. 6d.
Boscawell Downs, 1s.
Bampfylde, 1s.
Cedar Creek, 20s.
Carn Brea, £20.
Castle-an-Dinas, 10s.
Cwm Elan, 7s. 6d.
Cedar Creek, 34s.
Chicago (fully paid), 10s.
Chontales, 13s.
Coke's Kitchen, £17.
Dyffryn, £7.
Dolcoath, £4.
Deron Consols, 1s.
Eberhardt, £5.
East Van, £4 3s. 6d.
East Lovell, £16.
Emma, £5.
East Foxdale, 1s.
Excelsior, 9s. 6d.
Fortescue, 10s. 6d.

50 Great West Van, 4s.
150 Glatton, offer wd.
50 Gt. Retallack, 12s.
100 Gold Run, 6s. 3d.
25 Great Vyr, £3 17s. 6d.
50 Gouinins, 20s.
10 Great Laxey, £16.
100 Gt. Caradon, off. wd.
20 Hington Down, £3.
10 Herodford, £8.
45 Llanarmon, 1s.
25 Last Chance, £5 3s. 9d.
25 Ladywell, £3 13s. 9d.
15 Lovell, 1s.
25 Marke Valley, 2s.
75 Medlyn Moor, 9s.
2 Minera, £25.
10 Maughold-Head, 34s. 6
30 New Quebrada, £3.
30 Newfoundland, £9.
45 New Silver Rake, 1s.
40 New Dolcoath, £2.
30 Nangles, offer wd.
50 North Pool, 2s. 6d.
30 New Rosewarne, 9s. 3d.
75 Old Treburget, 10s.
50 Plympton, 12s.
25 Pennerley, £2 2s.
50 Pridaux Wood, £5.
5 Providence, £3.

50 Pacific, 4s.
50 Perkins Beach, 7s.
50 Penstruthal, 21s.
5 Roman Grav., £20 8s. 9
25 Rookhope, 3s. 3d.
15 S. Condurow, £5 13 3
25 Sweetland Ck., £4 13 9
80 So. Tolcarne, 15s.
10 Tankerville, £11 16s. 3
100 Tyllywyd, 1s.
25 Tin Valley, 1s.
3 Tinoroff, £47.
25 Tecoma, £5.
40 Van Consols, £4 16s. 3
3 West Esqair Lie, 1s.
3 West Tolgus, £30.
10 W. Chiverton, £7.
50 Wheel Whisler, 1s.
100 West Caradon, 2s. 9d.
45 Boscawell, 1s.
30 Nangles, offer wd.
50 Wheel Crebor, £3.
10 Wheel Kitty (St. Ag.),
£12.
20 West Gorland, 1s.
25 W. Tankerville, £3 14s
5 Wheel Mary, £5.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
23 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
50 Wheel Mary, 70 Blue Hills, 31s.; 70 St. Agnes Consols; 100 Tyllywyd; 15 East
an, £4 6s. 3d.; 50 Ladywell, £3 12s.; 60 New Dolcoath, £24; 100 Cwm Elan,
£4 6d.; 100 Killfret, 10s. 6d.; 75 Prince of Wales, 6s. 6d.; 220 Medlyn Moor,
£1 12s. 8d.; 100 New Silver Rake, £5; 120 Penstruthal; 100
Bampfylde; 100 South Tolcarne, 17s.; 50 Van Consols; 65 West Gorland, £3;
Excelsior, 12s.; 40 West Greenap, £5; 5 Tincroft, £48; 35 Wheel Ury, £3 4s.;
Pennerley, £2 1s. 6d.; 130 Fortescue; 80 Boscawell Downs; 100 Birdseye
Creek, £34; 40 Last Chance; 100 Emma, £34; 25 Flagstaff; 30 Tecoma; 60
Newfoundland; 50 Cedar Creek, £14; 200 Gold Run, 6s.; 200 Exchequer, 11s. 6d.;
50 Malabar, 10s. 6d.; 150 New Rosearo, 13s.; 50 Thornhill Reef, £14.
Mr. Budge recommends investors to become acquainted with the merits of
this new and promising mine. Notwithstanding the company has been so long established, and
the works considerably advanced, and the mine equipped with excellent machinery,
the whole property does not command a market value of more than £2600. There
are other mines the shares of which should be bought.
Mr. B. can offer 100 shares at £2 each net.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.
Mr. THOMAS recommends his clients to purchase into the WEST GODOLPHIN
and SOUTH CONDUROW TIN MINES, which can now be effected on the most favour-
able terms. Both of these mines are expected to commence making regular divi-
dends within the next three months, when the shares must have a very great
market rise.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The AUGUST number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the
Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c.,
which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters.
It also contains many valuable hints to speculators.
* Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large
amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.
—Vide London press.
Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum.
Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND
SHARE DEALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 81, BISHOP-
SGATE STREET, LONDON.
Business transacted in all Marketable Securities at closest prices.
Messrs. G., W., and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—
Bampfylde, Boscawell Downs, Bryn, and Woodclose and Polgoth.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.
W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
50 Aberdaunt, 8s.
50 Alty-Crib, £1.
40 Ballymisk (40s.
fully paid), £1.
50 Bampfylde, £3.
25 Boscawell, 11s.
30 Devon Gt. Con., £2 15
50 Last Chance, £5 3s.
50 Ladywell, £3 15s.
10 Lovell Tin, £5.
50 New Wh. Lovell, 10s
100 Penstruthal.
50 South Tolcarne, 17s.
50 Tyllywyd, £5.
50 W. Tankerville, £3 16s

MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS,
LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
40 Alty-Crib, 17s. 3d.
50 Almada, 16s. 9d.
50 Australian, £2.
200 Australian United, 4s.
50 Belstone, 33s. 6d.
60 Bog, £1.
5 Bellavista, £9.
25 Birdseye Creek, £1.
30 Castle Gate, 18s.
5 Dolcoath, £4.
5 Emma, £4.
120 Florence, £2.
20 Franco Consols, 25s.
40 Alty-Crib, 17s. 3d.
30 Gawton, £1.
10 Great Vyr, £4.
50 Hington, £3.
50 New Dolcoath, £2.
50 Pennerley, £2.
80 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
80 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
70 Parys Mount, 7s. 6d.
50 Plympton, 9s. 6d.
50 Prince Patrick, £1.
20 Providence, £7.
35 Penhalls, £3.
15 Pridaux Wood, £4.
50 So. Tolcarne, £4.
25 Wheel Mary, £5.
40 Rio Tinto.
5 Roman Gravel, £20.
20 Richmond, £8.
50 So. Rom. Grav., £1.
35 So. Carn Brea, £3.
50 Sweetland, £4.
50 St. Dennis Consols, £2
5 Tankerville, £11.
5 Tincroft, £46.
20 Tecoma, £5.
5 Van Consols, £4.
20 Wheel Tregoss, 30s.
25 Wheel Mary, £5.

WHEAT MARY.—This mine is improving beyond all expectations, and will soon
pay dividends. Shares should be secured at once, as they will soon have a good rise

INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS,
Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult
THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW,"
Independent, Fearless, and Exhaustive,
By JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Post free, Threepence.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON, has
business in all British and Foreign Mines, and is prepared to lend money on any
marketable Stocks or Shares at moderate rates of interest. Shares sold for delivery
three, four, or six months hence on receipt of cover of 20 per cent.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Flagstaff, at £34; Richmond, £64; Tecoma, £5;
Emma, £54; Last Chance, £54. Latest and most reliable information concerning
the above may be obtained on application.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
4, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
Shares difficult to realise receive special attention either for sale or exchange.

MESSRS. VALENTINE & CO., 17 AND 18, CORNHILL, E.C.,
BANKERS, BROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
Sales of Stocks and Shares, by Public Auction, every Tuesday, at the Mart,
Tottenham-yard, E.C.

McKENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Flagstaff, £24 to £9.
Emma, £54 to £54.
Chicago, £4 dis. to par.
Tecoma, £54 to £54.
Last Chance, £54 to £8.
South Condurow, £8 to £4.
Richmond, £24 to £4.
Birdseye Creek, £1 to 2.
Cedar Creek, £14 to £14.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Australian Unit, 4s. 3d
100 Fortescue, 11s.
20 Furze Hill, offer wd.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d.
20 Rookhope, 3s. 6d.
80 Aberdaunt, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Vyr, £3.
90 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. 9d.
100 Gold Run, 6s.
20 Grogwinlon, 42s. 6d.
20 Great Laxey, £16.
20 New Rosewarne, 18s. 9d
35 New Lovell, 16s. 3d.
45 New Quebrada, £3 3s.
40 New Gt. Cons., 31s. 9d
35 Newfoundland, £5.
50 Old Batholes, 14s. 9d.
10 Providence.
50 Parys Mountain, 8s.
50 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
70 Perkins Beach, 5s. 3d.
40 Pennerley, £3.
50 Penstruthal, 18s. 9d.
20 Penhalls, £3.
75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
80 Rio Tinto.

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Emma, £54; Last Chance, £54. Latest and most reliable information concerning
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Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

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Tottenham-yard, E.C.

McKENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Flagstaff, £24 to £9.
Emma, £54 to £54.
Chicago, £4 dis. to par.
Tecoma, £54 to £54.
Last Chance, £54 to £8.
South Condurow, £8 to £4.
Richmond, £24 to £4.
Birdseye Creek, £1 to 2.
Cedar Creek, £14 to £14.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Australian Unit, 4s. 3d
100 Fortescue, 11s.
20 Furze Hill, offer wd.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d.
20 Rookhope, 3s. 6d.
80 Aberdaunt, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Vyr, £3.
90 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. 9d.
100 Gold Run, 6s.
20 Grogwinlon, 42s. 6d.
20 Great Laxey, £16.
20 New Rosewarne, 18s. 9d
35 New Lovell, 16s. 3d.
45 New Quebrada, £3 3s.
40 New Gt. Cons., 31s. 9d
35 Newfoundland, £5.
50 Old Batholes, 14s. 9d.
10 Providence.
50 Parys Mountain, 8s.
50 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
70 Perkins Beach, 5s. 3d.
40 Pennerley, £3.
50 Penstruthal, 18s. 9d.
20 Penhalls, £3.
75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
80 Rio Tinto.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Flagstaff, £24 to £9.
Emma, £54 to £54.
Chicago, £4 dis. to par.
Tecoma, £54 to £54.
Last Chance, £54 to £8.
South Condurow, £8 to £4.
Richmond, £24 to £4.
Birdseye Creek, £1 to 2.
Cedar Creek, £14 to £14.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Australian Unit, 4s. 3d
100 Fortescue, 11s.
20 Furze Hill, offer wd.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d.
20 Rookhope, 3s. 6d.
80 Aberdaunt, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Vyr, £3.
90 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. 9d.
100 Gold Run, 6s.
20 Grogwinlon, 42s. 6d.
20 Great Laxey, £16.
20 New Rosewarne, 18s. 9d
35 New Lovell, 16s. 3d.
45 New Quebrada, £3 3s.
40 New Gt. Cons., 31s. 9d
35 Newfoundland, £5.
50 Old Batholes, 14s. 9d.
10 Providence.
50 Parys Mountain, 8s.
50 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
70 Perkins Beach, 5s. 3d.
40 Pennerley, £3.
50 Penstruthal, 18s. 9d.
20 Penhalls, £3.
75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
80 Rio Tinto.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Flagstaff, £24 to £9.
Emma, £54 to £54.
Chicago, £4 dis. to par.
Tecoma, £54 to £54.
Last Chance, £54 to £8.
South Condurow, £8 to £4.
Richmond, £24 to £4.
Birdseye Creek, £1 to 2.
Cedar Creek, £14 to £14.

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2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Australian Unit, 4s. 3d
100 Fortescue, 11s.
20 Furze Hill, offer wd.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d.
20 Rookhope, 3s. 6d.
80 Aberdaunt, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Vyr, £3.
90 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. 9d.
100 Gold Run, 6s.
20 Grogwinlon, 42s. 6d.
20 Great Laxey, £16.
20 New Rosewarne, 18s. 9d
35 New Lovell, 16s. 3d.
45 New Quebrada, £3 3s.
40 New Gt. Cons., 31s. 9d
35 Newfoundland, £5.
50 Old Batholes, 14s. 9d.
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50 Parys Mountain, 8s.
50 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
70 Perkins Beach, 5s. 3d.
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50 Penstruthal, 18s. 9d.
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75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
80 Rio Tinto.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Flagstaff, £24 to £9.
Emma, £54 to £54.
Chicago, £4 dis. to par.
Tecoma, £54 to £54.
Last Chance, £54 to £8.
South Condurow, £8 to £4.
Richmond, £24 to £4.
Birdseye Creek, £1 to 2.
Cedar Creek, £14 to £14.

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2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Australian Unit, 4s. 3d
100 Fortescue, 11s.
20 Furze Hill, offer wd.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d.
20 Rookhope, 3s. 6d.
80 Aberdaunt, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Vyr, £3.
90 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. 9d.
100 Gold Run, 6s.
20 Grogwinlon, 42s. 6d.
20 Great Laxey, £16.
20 New Rosewarne, 18s. 9d
35 New Lovell, 16s. 3d.
45 New Quebrada, £3 3s.
40 New Gt. Cons., 31s. 9d
35 Newfoundland, £5.
50 Old Batholes, 14s. 9d.
10 Providence.
50 Parys Mountain, 8s.
50 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
70 Perkins Beach, 5s. 3d.
40 Pennerley, £3.
50 Penstruthal, 18s. 9d.
20 Penhalls, £3.
75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
80 Rio Tinto.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Flagstaff, £24 to £9.
Emma, £54 to £54.
Chicago, £4 dis. to par.
Tecoma, £54 to £54.
Last Chance, £54 to £8.
South Condurow, £8 to £4.
Richmond, £24 to £4.
Birdseye Creek, £1 to 2.
Cedar Creek, £14 to £14.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Australian Unit, 4s. 3d
100 Fortescue, 11s.
20 Furze Hill, offer wd.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d.
20 Rookhope, 3s. 6d.
80 Aberdaunt, 9s. 6d.
20 Great Vyr, £3.
90 Gen. Brazilian, 3s. 9d.
100 Gold Run, 6s.
20 Grogwinlon, 42s. 6d.
20 Great Laxey, £16.
20 New Rosewarne, 18s. 9d
35 New Lovell, 16s. 3d.
45 New Quebrada, £3 3s.
40 New Gt. Cons., 31s. 9d
35 Newfoundland, £5.
50 Old Batholes, 14s. 9d.
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50 Pacific, 7s. 9d.
70 Perkins Beach, 5s. 3d.
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20 Penhalls, £3.
75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d
80 Rio Tinto.

MR. J. HUME, 44, CORNHILL, LONDON,
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Although the present depression in English mines (owing in a great measure to the enormous losses incurred by the public in American gold schemes) is very great, perhaps there never was a time when some of them had better prospects of success, or when investors could with greater safety embark in a judicious selection. It was with this feeling that one of our firm, after going to Shropshire and visiting Cornwall. Some of his Notes appeared, under the signature of "Argo," in last week's Journal, and we are now prepared with a selected list of mines, which may, we think, be safely recommended.

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For terms, apply to Capt. ABRAHAM FRANCIS, as above.

upon the bed-rock. It is hardly possible to obtain full and accurate returns of the values washed out; but the expenses are estimated at one-fourth of the gross returns. A large expenditure of money and labour has been put out in opening the property of the Blue Tent Consolidation, and it is important to remember that this expenditure has resulted in placing this property in a position far more available for its future owners than if it were now in a state of nature. From a careful computation, based upon realised results, the net value of the gravel is estimated at \$44,256,643. Heretofore the miners on this property have had at their disposal only a limited supply of water in their own ownerships. They have supplemented this by the purchase of water from the South Yuba Canal Company. The amount of water available is, however, by the use of a moderate amount of working capital, capable of almost indefinite extension. It appears safe to estimate a flow of 3000 to 4000 in. of water for eight months in the year. This would, at 30 cents net profit per inch afford a return of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 net profits per annum, or from 20 to 25 per cent. upon \$1,000,000. To obtain these results it will be requisite to provide a working capital of 25,000, which is the capital of the present company.

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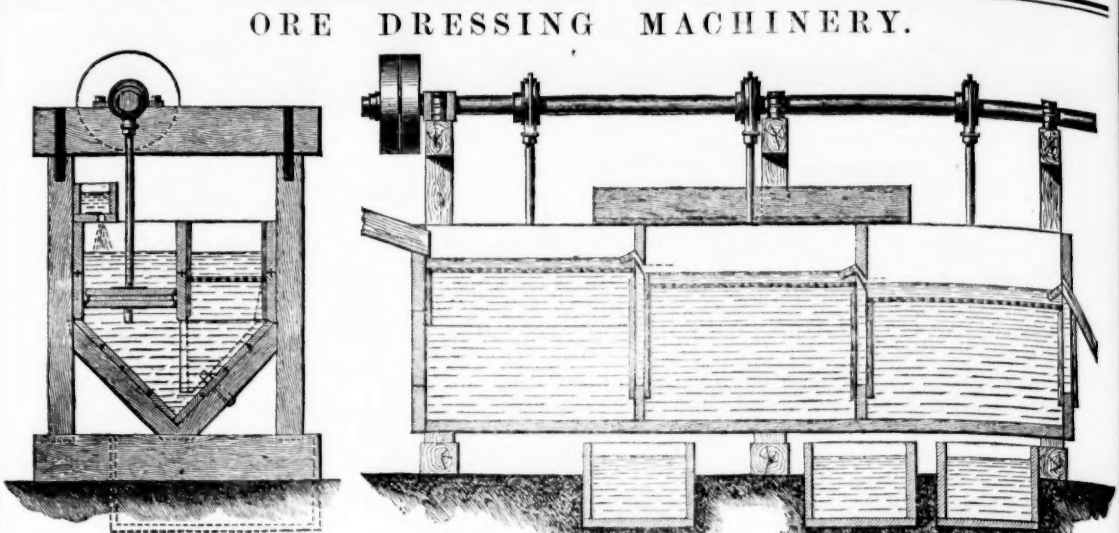
Of all the apparatus for mining displayed in this Exhibition none attracts greater attention than the Dubois and François rock-drill. No one can make an untried and novel invention wear a plausible garb, and win the eye of the beholder, better than the French. Puffery, which has its occasional outbursts in this country, is with them elevated to the rank of a science; it is, therefore, necessary to receive with great caution their descriptions of the wondrous things which they promise to accomplish. But in the machine here exhibited there are actual results of some 18 months work to fall back upon in the mines at Marihay, Anzin, Rosschamps, in the collieries at Seraing, and in many metalliferous mines in Austria and Germany. This machine is entirely unknown in England, for on examining copy of the order book of the firm we found that the markets were confined to Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, and to Switzerland. To see one of the most notable examples of this boring apparatus in actual work we visited the famous tunnel now in course of construction through the Alps, at the St. Gothard pass. A few miles above Amsteg, a village some 15 miles from the head of Lake Lucerne, the romantic glen is all aglow with miners, wagons, and smoke. This gigantic piece of engineering has been commenced both on the Swiss and Italian sides, to meet in the middle: the entire length will be about 7 miles. The material is a grey granite, very similar to the Cornish variety used in Penzance for building purposes. On the Swiss side about 100 yards have been driven. This apparatus has worked here about 12 months, and with the most satisfactory results. Each steel point penetrates the granite at the rate of about 3 to 4 in. per minute. An advantage is here enjoyed from the circumstance that the mountain stream, the Reus, running past the St. Gothard Tunnel, is employed as the motive-power to compress the air; and as the water supply is abundant, the apparatus is worked at a pressure of about five atmospheres, which is far higher than is found desirable for the sake of economy when steam-power is used to work the compressor.

In our last article we described one of the best forms of machine for compressing the air, we shall, therefore, confine our remarks at present to the actual perforator. At the first glance the apparatus is seen to consist of four parts—the long arms which are launched against the rock, the valve box, the cylinder and piston forming the body of the machine, and the stout screw apparatus beneath which serves to propel the points forward as the holes deepen. The valve box is furnished at each end with a small cylinder, or a little larger than the other. A piston rod runs through this valve box, and connects the two unequal discs working in the cylinders. Connected with this piston rod, also, is the slide valve, which opens or cuts off communication with the percussion cylinder. On the admission of the compressed air into the centre of the valve box it presses in opposite directions against the two pistons, with pressures varying with the difference of their squares. The larger disc is, therefore, moved, opening as it does the slide valve, and admitting the compressed air into the percussion cylinder, and immediately the piston in this cylinder, which passes through the end, and carries at its extremity the steel punch, is hurled with force against the rock. The pressure of air being thus withdrawn from the larger cylinder in the valve box acts on the smaller piston, but with a relatively slower motion, admits the air to the other end of the percussion cylinder, and brings the long piston back to its original position. From this arrangement it results that the forward blow is very rapid, and the return stroke comparatively slow—a condition of the utmost importance to the economic working of a percussive machine. An enlarged boss on the piston provides for the release of the charge of air by raising a lever, which works a valve. At the hinder portion of the apparatus two small pistons, one on each side of the main cylinder, are alternately raised and lowered, by admitting a small portion of air, and these, by means of a toothed wheel and two catches, determine the regular and uniform revolution of the drill. This little piece of mechanism is admirably fitted to fulfil its purpose, and takes very little power to work it. The main cylinder is bronze, and is 3 in. diameter, the piston 2 in. The whole length of the machine is 2½ yards, and the weight is about 4 cwt. The machine on exhibit here is the Machine Halle, where it operates occasionally on a huge block of granite brought from Mount St. Gothard. The propelling screw, which is fixed underneath, is worked by hand, and thereby keeps the action of the machine under the control of the workmen, and provides means of varying the rapidity and force of stroke according to the material acted upon; the hard quartzose rock, for example, requiring shorter and quicker blows, whilst the freestone of the Liège coal fields admits of a longer stroke.

In the excavations in schist and sandstone of the Seraing districts, in Belgium, these machines have been worked at a pressure of 2 to 2½ atmospheres, which is found by experience to be the most economical. The rate of perforation ordinarily attained in Belgium is in hard freestone 1½ in. per minute, in the schistose rocks 5 to 7 in. per minute. In employing these machines in the collieries, and other subterranean galleries, they are mounted on wooden carriages, which fit on the ordinary rails of the tramway. These carriages are made chiefly of wrought-iron, and are of very simple construction. Screws serve to fix and vary the inclination of the perforator. The carriages are narrower at the front end, to admit of two or more machines being brought to bear upon the same face of work.

A notable feature in these drills is that in the centre of the section, or face, to be attacked a hole is bored of about 4 in. diameter, whilst all the rest is about 1 or 1½ in. Three or four of the smaller holes are arranged round about this larger and central one—say, 4 or 5 in. from it. These holes are drilled to the full depth, but a few inches still further from the centre three or four holes are bored about half the distance. The object of this arrangement is to enable the small holes round the centre, which are the first to be fired, to blow more freely by finding vent into this large central hole. The shorter holes are intended to clear out the front portions which may be left by the central shots. The holes next further from the centre are then fired, and so on to the periphery of the section.

In a heading at Marihay Colliery, in Belgium, 7 ft. 6 in. high and 7 ft. wide, there are four machines working, with sufficient room for the men to move freely about them. They rest on a carriage, whose extreme limits are length 4 yards, height 5 ft., and breadth 4 ft. 2 in., and the total weight about 5 tons English. This runs on the ordinary rails of the colliery, which are indeed of a very slight make, running as much as 6 yards to 1 cwt. Four men work the apparatus. Two behind attend to the admission of air, and by means of a hand-wheel work the screw which propels the apparatus forward as the drilling proceeds, and they adjust the packing of the carriages to each change of position. The two men in front indicate the position of the holes to be driven, change the steel heads when necessary, add water when needed, &c. The usual length driven here through schistose rocks is 5 ft. in about six hours. This



ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY—No. XXVII.

CONTINUOUS SLIME JIGGER.—The attempts which have been made to jig slimes through a bed of coarse-grain ore have not been attended with such an amount of success as could be desired. The unevenness of the surface of the bed and the delicate nature of the operation constitute two of the chief difficulties. In the one case the slimes frequently cake, and derange the operation; in the other, if too much water is added the grains of ore are carried off with the sand. For the purpose of jiggling slime and it is necessary that it should be prepared by passing it through boxes, each of increasing capacity, and freely supplied with water, and when the sand is discharged into the jigger it should be subjected to a short, quick stroke, just sufficient in its effects to maintain the grains apart, according to the order of their density.

In the jigger illustrated the sieves are set one below the other, and divided by a receiving chamber. The sieve bottom consists of

two plates, perforated with holes about 5 millimetres in diameter. Between these plates is a sheet of horsehair or cloth, sufficiently coarse to allow of the passage of water, yet fine enough to arrest the descent of the ore grains. Water is carefully introduced into the piston boxes from a short launder, and when the length of stroke and speed of piston are properly adjusted, the ore grains can be passed into the receptacles, the sand to the waste wagon. From time to time the stuff lodged in the receptacles is drawn through plug holes into catch-boxes. The piston speed of slime sand jiggers and length of stroke can only be determined by the dresser, but the pistons be a loose fit the stroke may be confined to 4 in., and number 300 per minute. The general dimensions are—Hutch, length 8½ ft., depth 30 in., width 30 in.; sieve bottoms, length 20 in., width 12 in.; width of receiving chambers, 3 in.; depth of first sieve from top of hatch, 6½ in.; drop of succeeding sieve bottoms, 2 in.

Coleman-street-buildings.

JOHN DARLINGTON.

gives an average for the six hours of 6½ in. per minute. This, however, is faster than can ordinarily be reckoned upon. The necessary rigidity of the arrangement is attained by fixing the carriage against a thick plank, and firmly pressing by means of a screwjack. Welding against the roof was at first adopted, but for percussive machines this was not found to answer so well, and is now abandoned.

A modification of this machine is used for sinking shafts, which is said to be very economical, especially in cases of sinking through hard stone, such as green rock and trap; and in this view we think it would be valuable in our English coal fields, and still more so in metalliferous mines, where months and years are often spent in driving cross-cuts and headings, till capital and patience are exhausted, and the concern falls to ruin, or is patched up under a new name, to repeat the same process with fresh victims.

FOREIGN MINES.

FLAGSTAFF (Silver).—Telegram: Ore, 5400 lb; bullion, 23 tons; one furnace, four days, 8900 lb. (Signed) Maxwell. [This is an exact copy of the telegram, and the board interpret that the aggregate of ore and bullion realised 8900 lb.]

LAST CHANCE (Silver).—Telegram from Mr. Maxwell as to the produce of the furnace for 13 days' smelting:—Maxwell to Last Chance Company.—From July 26 to Aug. 9, 145 tons; bullion, 8900 lb.

TECUMA (Silver).—Telegram from the superintendent of the mines:—Furnaces started 8th; running well; will wire week's result 14th. (Signed) Maxwell.—14th.—Truckee telegraphs two furnaces one week, 40 tons bullion, value per ton 1800.—Maxwell.

WINAMUCK (Silver).—Telegram received on Aug. 11: July proceeds, 221,958 38; net, 86767 44; eight days one furnace, 8600 lb.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka:—Rich, London: Week's run, 847,000; new furnace ready with 30 days.—Probent.

RUBY CONSOLIDATED.—Favourable accounts of the mines were received from San Francisco last Wednesday, dated July 24: Lord Byron: This shaft is down 220 feet, struck ore which assays per ton—silver, 550 55; gold, 22 50; total, 859 05, and 14 per cent. lead. The miner is following the ore, which pitches to the bottom of Valentine.—Bunderberg: The engineers are putting the gearing in place; hoisting to begin July 25.—Eldorado: Preparations are being made to visit the mine, which would be completed on July 22, previous to raising ore. The ore deposit looks like a ledge. The assay of the ore is—silver, 345 55; gold, 421 35.—Bullwhacker: Main shaft down 210 feet. The engineer expects to be soon through the porphyry. Both furnaces running well.

RIO TINTO.—The directors are advised that 74 tons of copper have been received at Liverpool from their mines.

MALPASO GOLD WASHING.—Telegram from the superintendent:—We have cleaned up, after a run of 42 days, during which time we have washed 460 hours; the gross returns are \$1000 (2000). We have been very short of water all this run.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY (Gold).—Telegram from Lisbon:—Produce for June, 2553 ozt.; weighed to July 18, 1892 ozt.

JAVALL.—Capt. Sohns, July 7: The dry season had been the longest ever known, and he had only been able to commence running the mill on July 3, and would send the first remittance this season by the next mail. New machinery still in course of erection.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—Telegram from their superintendent:—We have cleaned up Uncle Sam claim after a run of 30 days. Gross returns, \$7000. Profit, \$2500. Tunnel cost, \$750.

G. S. Powers, July 20: I am still washing in Uncle Sam claim with one head, buying 250 in. from South Yuba. There is not much prospect of getting water later than Aug. 1 from South Yuba Company. I shall then move the main ditch of Uncle Sam ground entirely by taking it about 160 rods in Red Dog branch, thence in iron pipes back to main ditch. I am enlarging this piece of ditch at an expense of 81 per rod, extra pipe 157 ft., at 22 30 per foot; moving bulk head and other costs appertaining to it, will make about \$200 more, the whole not to exceed \$600, which will ensure another season's washing with one head. The tunnel is moving ahead at about its usual speed, and I hope to have it finished by the time before mentioned. I have ordered lumber for floor, 4 ft. 4 in., which will leave floor 4 ft. in the clear, which I think about right for working the mine to the best advantage, and saving the gold.

CHICAGO (Silver).—W. S. Godbe, July 25: The importance of gaining depth and making fresh explorations, thus keeping ore reserves as large as possible, is, I am assured, no less appreciated on your part than on my own. The last of the machinery for the new furnace was on the ground some days since, and the early completion of the works is no longer a matter of the least uncertainty. The roadway will take a little longer. The profit on 1000 tons of ore will, I think, be sufficient to pay 6 per cent. for one quarter's dividend, and there is good reason to believe that but little over a month will be required to smelt that quantity with one stack.

ELDORADO (Nova Scotia).—Capt. Sprague, the mine captain, under date July 25, writes:—We are opening out a large quantity of quartz west from the Mitchell shaft: In the early part of August we intend stamping it to test its value, as also from the Hattie vein. We have two tunnels driving west from the Mitchell shaft, in one the quartz shows free gold. On the 20th I retorted 103 oz. of gold, and hope to get a good return for the month, there is now 177 oz. of melted gold in hand. The after treatment of tailings is one of great importance, particularly so when the quartz contains the sulphuret of gold, and is mixed with iron pyrites, &c. In this district, as a rule, the quartz contains only free gold, and by careful stamping and attention to the copper plates outside, but little gold is wasted. The difficulty is to erect a cheap and simple apparatus, and to get a man to do it. I am hoping to erect one soon and to get the man.

HORNACHOS.—John Hancock, Jun., Aug. 6: Descuidada Mine: We have made good progress in cutting the eastern plat, &c. in the past week. I hope to have the eastern and everything ready to begin to sink by the end of the week. In cutting out the side we have broken some very good ore in the past few days. We have had a great deal of ground to take away to make the plat and end ground for bearers and cistern, consequently it has taken up plenty of time. The shaft, when commenced, will be sunk in a hole that will give good profits when opened out. The engine and machinery are working well. Employed this week at surface, 45 men; and 15 underground.—Afortunada Mine: In the 20 fm. level, south of No. 1 shaft, the lode is rather small in the back part of the end; in the bottom it is 1 ft. wide, composed of copper pyrites, mende, quartz, and silver-lead ore, worth of the latter 5 cts. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level, north of No. 1 shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and silver-lead ore, worth 10 cts. of ore per fathom—a fine looking lode. There has been very little improvement in the air in the past week. The air pipes have been delivered on the mine, and we shall at once put them in; at the same time, we shall put in footway, and divide the shaft; after this is done we shall be able to get on faster with the driving.—No. 2 Shaft, from surface: The weather being so hot, and no wind, makes the air rather bad at times. The lode has improved in the last few days, now worth 1½ ton per fathom; this shaft is going down in a valuable piece of ore ground.—No. 3

as I before informed you, this shaft is for the men from No. 1 shaft to work in when the air is bad in the end. If we should strike ore as soon as we did in No. 2 shaft we should be able to make good returns, at comparatively small cost. Number of men employed underground, 15; and on surface, 6. In my report of July 30 I said we should raise in the 12 weeks ending Oct. 15 16½ tons from the ciudada, and 25 tons from Afortunada; after that time we shall be able to raise considerably more than that, if the lodes continue to open out as they are at present. The above ore will average about 100 ozt. of silver per ton of 20 cts.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—L. Chalmers, July 21: During the past week we have put in the platform in the 100, blasting out 4 ft. 4 in. on one side of the shaft to make room for it. We have also drilled 3 ft. 3 in. towards the ledge. I have already proved that the richest shoots of ore are trending in the direction of the new engine shaft, and a few feet more will take us in the ledge. The water is decreasing. Last night the body of the boiler arrived by our own team, and as I write the other team, with the balance, comes in sight. Already the miners and labourers have commenced the brickwork for setting, and the carpenters have almost finished the frame for the addition to the engine room. The moment the boiler is set, and the attachments completed, I shall have steam on, and commence running, whether it is roofed in or not. Will recommence hauling on Wednesday.

I. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—L. Chalmers, July 21: Since my last report I have cut ground for the water tank, and part of the plat or station at the 200. I expect to finish the station next week, after which will commence driving to the ledge.

CHONTALES.—Mr. Smeddle (July 6) reports:—During the past month we have sent to the stamps 12½ tons of ore, from which we have obtained 303 ozt. of gold, being an average of 5 dwts. per ton. From the same we have obtained 22 ozt. of silver, making a total of 325 ozt. We value the gold obtained at \$80. Our total expenditure for the month has been 703, leaving a profit of 192. This above cost includes the sum of 1390. charged to construction account. We have had a few heavy showers during the past month, but are still very short of water; I expect, however, soon to have a surplus, as this month has hitherto been considered the wettest in the year. In San Sebastian Mine the lode has improved, and is at present about 4 ft. wide, and worth about 6 dwts. per ton. The heavy portion of the stone breaker has been delivered on the mines, and will now be erected as soon as possible. Some delay has occurred in the erection of the new stamps on account of the difficulty in forwarding machinery from the coast, but the agents informed me by the last mail that the river had risen considerably, and they expected to be able to forward everything in a few days. The health of the establishment is good.

D. Tonkin, July 5: Report of Santo Domingo Mine for June: No. 3 level, west of cross cut, has been driven on the lode 16 yards; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 2 dwts. of gold per ton. The stopes in the back of No. 1 level, east and west of cross cut, have produced 644 tons of quartz; lode about 5 ft. wide, and worth 3½ dwts. of gold per ton. The total number of tons of quartz sent to the mill is 79½.

BUNKER HILL (California).—W. L. Palmer, July 29: Our works still progress most satisfactorily. You ask me to give you figures as far as possible. It may be interesting to you for me to recapitulate the yield of our ore in the mill in the different levels. The 70 ft. level, average yield of all the rock worked in the mill 82½ per ton (we have taken out over \$150,000 here, and have abundant left). The 170 ft. level, south drift, 812 per ton; east foot, 840 per ton. The 200 ft. level, average yield in the mill 827 per ton. In the 270 ft. level the ore has averaged in the mill, taking the whole amount worked, at 812 55 to 835; we have a large amount of high grade ore in this level, and we have taken out from here the 270 ft. level ore will run into the thousands, and this will bring up the average yield of the whole. The gross mass will run from 812 to 8100 per ton. It is difficult to estimate accurately the value of ore in a vein like this. Bear in mind that it is a very large vein, over 100 ft. thick, and the ore is of a very rich grade, but you cannot go far wrong if you take the above yields as actually shown in our present mill—812, 827, 815, and 840. The Keystone Mine, within 1300 ft. of us, also on the Mother lode, has yielded millions of dollars to its owners, actually paying 100 per cent. per year for the last eight years; and the Hayward Amador, on the same vein with our mine, has yielded nearly a million a year (8000 appear to be accurate) for the last 14 years. One of the best Keystones is down 1250 ft. in depth, and the latter Hayward Amador 2000 ft. down; both are providing in depth, while we are down 430 ft., and our rock has yielded on an average in our own mill as well as either of the above, which are two of the most famous gold mines in the world, as you are well aware. The average cost of mining and milling ore in both of these mines is 85 per ton. All of our yield over 85 may set down as net when we ore fully under way. The mine and mill are looking as well as ever.

MENZENBERG.—R. K. Roskilly, Aug. 9: Since the masons completed the building in of the boiler we have been busily engaged in fixing steam pipes, &c., and shortly we shall have these in working order. We lighted the fire yesterday in the boiler, which burnt well, and we intend to get up steam, so as to start the engine next week, after which all efforts will be directed so as to fix the water and sink Dickins' shaft in order to develop the mine with energy.

Aug. 14: We are getting on very well with all our work, and started the engine yesterday and worked it for about two hours to prove the different parts of the machine. We are making good progress in sending down our pithead, and I hope to have all in order in about three or four days.

WEST CANADA.—July 21: Copper Bay: The stope in the bottom of the 50, west of Palmer's shaft, will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the stope in the back of this level, east of the shaft, will also produce 3 tons per fathom. In the bottom of the 35, west of Bray's shaft, we have a stope yielding 2½ tons per fathom.

ALAMILLOS.—July 30: The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of San Rafael shaft, is open, and much easier for driving than it was. In the 50, west of San Francisco shaft, the lode is large and regular, with good veins of ore. The ground is very hard for driving in the 50, east of La Magdalena shaft. The lode in the 55, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is of a promising appearance, and carries good stones of ore. The 55, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is opening fairly good ductive ore ground, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of San Yago, is a very powerful and productive one, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The men in the 50, east of San Victor shaft, are cross-cutting north, and are in the main part of the lode. The lode in the 50, west of San Victor shaft, is large and consists chiefly of calcareous spar and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fathom. In the 20, west of Addis's shaft, the ground is very hard, and the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 20, west of Addis's shaft, mid-lode, and the lode in the 20, east of Judd's shaft, the lode is of no value. The 50, west of Judd's shaft, is holed to the same level driven east from Crosby's cross-cut. The lode in the 40, east of air-shaft, is small and unproductive. The 30, east of air-shaft, is opening good triboite ground, and is moderately easy for driving, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 fathom level, east of Crosby's cross-cut, is holed to the end, west from Judd's shaft. The lode in the 50, west of Crosby's cross-cut, is small and compact, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of Morris's shaft, the lode is split into laminae. The 30, east of Swaffield's shaft, is disarranged by a strong joint, but we expect to find the lode productive on the east side of it.—Shafts and Winzes: Judd's shaft, sinking below the 50, is completed to the 60, and the men put to the 50, south towards the lode. Diez's winze, below the 40, is down to the 50, and is very compact and productive, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In Molina's winze, below the 40, the lode is irregular, with occasional good stones of ore. The lode in the 40, lying south, in San Carlos shaft, below the 30, has now got beyond the vertical of the shaft. The raisings were well maintained in the past month, and the works are now yielding moderately well. The works at surface are going on very

BRITISH MINES.



STEAM CRANE

STEAM CRANE.

trial shaft we have just cut into a branch, and we shall be able to say more in the same direction as the main line. We shall be able to say more in the same direction as the main line. We shall be able to say more in the same direction as the main line.

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also are two parallel lodes, and the sole of the vein now working. Two deeper levels are coming rapidly on to prove and work the lode under the present level, both of which are expected to be productive when under the ground driven over during the last two years. Miners, 32½ to 37½; at the annual general meeting, on Aug. 1, a dividend of 3000l. (8s. per share) was declared, making, with the dividend of 3000l. (8s. per share), 38s., free of income tax, per 5l. share during the year, being at the rate of 38 per cent. per annum on the share capital of the company.

Among Foreign Mines great fluctuations have taken place in Emma and sheaves from 3½ to 6½, and they leave off 5½ to 6. Eberhardt and sheaves, 5 to 5½; Flagstaff, 8½ to 9. Chontales, ½ to ¾; the advices from this month are more favourable, and show a profit on actual working of 3300l. At San Sebastian the lode has improved to 6 dwts. of gold per ton, and the next month's profit is expected to be better.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has shown more animation, the greatest amount of business having been in American mines. Emma shares have been in exceptional demand, upon information (as stated below) that another body of ore had been struck. In home mines the business has not been considerable, although Van, Roman Gravel, Assheton, Tankerville, West Tankerville, and others of a similar character have been in fair demand.

The Metal Market has not experienced much change; business has been quiet, and prices generally maintained. Copper has been steady; in foreign business has been moderate, while English has been in better demand, and manufactured less readily obtainable at quotations. On the whole, the market has an upward tendency. Tin has been dull for Straits, but there has been rather more business doing in English. Spelter in better demand. Lead firmer, at quotations.

Emma shares have been largely dealt in, and at one time were quoted 6½ to 7, and after declining to 5½, 5½, close 5½ to 5½, firm; the private information we published last week has since been confirmed by the official announcement made on Wednesday, and from further reliable private sources there seems reason to hope that this pioneer Utah mine is now entering upon a period of as great prosperity as during its most profitable days, when more than 2,000,000 were extracted in 12 months. As showing the great producing capacity of this property it may be mentioned that during 40 days after the New York Company was organised, and before the mine was placed upon the London market, the profit realised amounted to nearly 100,000l. We have always contended the London company should never have been capitalised at the enormous sum of 1,000,000l.; had the amount been 500,000l. little doubt is entertained that dividends would have been continued. On July 26 we were enabled to state in this article that rich ore, realising an average of 120l. per ton, was being extracted from near the caved chamber; this is now confirmed by the official circular just issued, a copy of which appears in another column. A correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, states that the ordinary ore (according to the last assays) yields 94 ozs. of silver per ton, and the selected ore 538 to 547 ozs. of silver per ton, adding that when the work which the manager has in hand has been completed the mine will be as good, if not better, than at any time since first discovered.

Flagstaff shares have fluctuated from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, and close 8½ to 9; the value of the last week's run was 6900l., which is an increase, as compared with the previous week, of 700l., yet in the face of these improving returns the adverse operators still succeed in depreciating the value of the shares, but, judging by the increasing number of bona fide shareholders, now amounting to over 800, as compared with 400 a year since, it would appear that advantage is taken of low prices. Private and official advices agree that the mine was never in such a favourable condition as at the present time. The above-named correspondent confirms the statement that this mine is now yielding upwards of 100 tons of ore per day, adding that hitherto this company has made a reputation from two furnaces, and there is no reason why it should not be sustained when they run three. Last Chance, 5½ to 5½; thirteen days' run of the furnaces produced the large sum of 8900l.; it will be remembered that the capital of this company is only 100,000l., and if the same rate of production is maintained increased monthly dividends will shortly be announced. Tecoma, 5½ to 6½; the first week's run amounted to 7200l., more than double the result anticipated. We have previously stated that the ore from this mine being so high in gold and silver the bullion would be of proportionately greater value than that from either Flagstaff or Last Chance; but it could scarcely have been expected that the bullion would be worth 180l. per ton. All trouble with the flux has now been overcome, and the mines continue to develop in a most satisfactory manner. Utah, 1½ to 1½; there is no direct news from the mine this week. We hear, however, from other sources that the operations of the company are being carried on with satisfactory results. At Camp Floyd, a telegram from Salt Lake states that the mill is running satisfactorily.

Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6½. The week's cable is as follows: —47,000; new furnace ready within 30 days. The Lezette tunnel was not quite through at the date of last letter from the mine manager (July 19), but he gives three weeks from date as the time that could be confidently anticipated. The 47,000 return from three furnaces is very satisfactory; it is still more so to learn that the cabled estimate of the month's profit is exceeded by the actual results, the 11,000l. predicted turning out to be 13,000l. Eberhardt and Aurora, 5½ to 5½; South Aurora, ¾ to 1.

The shares in the hydraulic, or gold-washing, companies have again been in request, especially Sweetland Creek and Birdseye Creek, in both of which we note an advance. It would appear that up to the present washing has not been entirely suspended in either of these companies. Malpaso, 1 to 1½; a telegram received announces a remittance of \$1000, being the result of a clean-up after a run of 42 days. This is considered satisfactory, taking into consideration the excessive drought, and the consequent small head of water. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 2½; the agent, Mr. Ludlum, writes that the new tunnel, called the Yankee Tunnel, has been commenced under favourable auspices, and will be kept steadily going now until completed; shafts are also being sunk in advance, so as to expedite the work. Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 5; Mr. G. D. McLean writes that washing was being uninterruptedly carried on, the date of the advices being before the date of the last telegram. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; the superintendent, Mr. G. S. Powers, telegraphs the result of another clean-up on the Uncle Sam Claim, giving a profit of \$5500, or 11000l.; this on a failing supply of water is good. The shares close firm, and in request. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; in another column we give some particulars of this company, the greater part of whose capital has been privately subscribed. We understand that a gentleman has left England to superintend the construction of the ditch, which has been put in hand and will be passed forward with all speed.

From Cape Copper 850 tons of ore and 50 tons of regulus were sold on Aug. 5, by public ticketing, at an average price of 15s. 6d. per unit, realising approximately—ore, 23,200l.; regulus, 2100l. A further sale is to take place on Aug. 19 of 485 tons of ore. Rio Tinto advices state that 74 tons of copper have been received at Liverpool from these mines.

The directors of the Linares, Fortuna, and Alamillos Companies are glad to be able to inform the shareholders, in order to allay any anxiety they may feel in consequence of the disturbed state of Spain, that letters have been received from the superintendent at Linares, under date Aug. 6, confirmed by a telegram on Aug. 11, stating that the companies' property had not been interfered with, and that all works were going on regularly.

Assheton shares have further considerably advanced, and close 3½ to 4½; in the earlier part of the week telegraphic information was received that in the 30 fathom level and west rocks of lead were being broken, each weighing over 1 cwt. The value of this important discovery is in the fact that the drivage, which is in whole ground, is approaching the run of rich ore ground opened out in Tan-y-Bwlch, the contiguous property. Subsequent advices state that the lode in this level now contains a rich solid leader of lead 15 in. wide, which will produce more than 5 tons of lead per fathom, or a money value of 75l. per fathom. This is regarded as one of the most important discoveries made of late years in Wales. It may be mentioned that in Tan-y-Bwlch (which is being privately

worked), the lode in the pioneer level is now worth 6 tons per fm., and within a short distance of the Assheton boundary.

Van, 38 to 40; there is no change reported from the mine; the various ends and bargains are producing as for some time past. East Van, 3½ to 4; Van Consols, 4½ to 5. Tankerville, 11½ to 12½; there is nothing to report since the meeting, of which full particulars were given in our last Journal. West Tankerville, 3½ to 3½; the details of the general meeting appear in another column. Bog, 1½ to 2; the pumps have been dropped below the 148, and the engine is again at work forking the mine below that level, all proceeding satisfactorily. Pennerley, 2 to 2½; this mine is improving at Potter's Pit, and from the report in another column the agent expects further discoveries. Perkins Beach, 3 to 3½; the late improvement in Chimney Pipe continues, and the company are this week sampling 25 tons of lead ore. Dylliffe, 7 to 8; the news this week confirms the late reports; the agent expects to increase the monthly sale after next sampling.

East Lovell, 15½ to 16½; the different points of operation are producing about the same quantity of tin as for some time past, and there is no alteration to notice.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Assheton, 3½ to 4½; Bog, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 55 to 57; Devon Great Consols, 1½ to 2; East Wheel Lovell, 15½ to 16½; East Van, 3½ to 4; Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Great Wheel Vor, 4 to 4½; Hingston Down, 3 to 3½; Marke Valley, 1 to 1½; North Treleigh Wood, 1½ to 1½; Pennerley, 2 to 2½; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 4½; Roman Gravel, 20½ to 21½; South Condurrow, 5½ to 6½; Tankerville, 11½ to 12½; Tincroft, 46 to 48; Van, 38 to 40; Van Consols, 4½ to 5; West Chiverton, 7 to 8; Wheel Crebor, 2 to 3; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4; Dylliffe, 7 to 8; West Esqair Lie, 3½ to 4; Almada and Tinto, 3½ to 4; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; Cedar Creek, 1½ to 2½; Cape Copper, 23 to 24; Chontales, ½ to ¾; Don Pedro, ½ dis. to ¾ prem.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5½ to 6½; Emma, 5½ to 6½; Flagstaff, 8½ to 9; Frontino and Bolivia, 1-10th to 5-10th; Gold Run, ¾ to ¾; Last Chance, 5½ to 5½; New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Pacific, 36 to 36; Port Phillip, ¾ to 1; Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6½; Rica, ½ to ¾; Sierra Buttes, 3½ to 3½; San Pedro, 2½ to 2½; St. John del Rey, 155 to 165 ex new; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 5; Tecoma, 5½ to 6½; Utah, 1½ to 1½.

The coupons due September 1 next on the issue of \$30,000,000 or 6,000,000l. Seven per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Railway Company will be payable on and after that date at the counting-house of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt. The Eight per Cent. Western Extension Certificates of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company are 1 to 1½ prem. The First Mortgage Bonds of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Company are ½ dis. to ¾ prem. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines Rental Trust Bonds are 90½ to 90½ ex coupon; and the New Issue 85½ to 86 ex coupon. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 33 to 33½; Preference Stock, 12½ to 13½; and the Common Stock, 11½ to 12½. United States Rolling Stock is 22 to 22½. Erie Consolidated Seven per Cent. Bonds are 95½ to 95½. The Convertible Bonds of the Erie Railway Company are 78½ to 79½ ex coupon. Bischoffsheim's Certificates for Erie Shares are 47½ to 47½.

Messrs. Richardson, Chadburn, and Co., announce that the letters of allotment of the Mortgage Debentures of the Birmingham (Blakeley Hall) Coal and Ironstone Company (Limited) were posted last Saturday.

The Hockley Hall Collieries (Limited) announce a second quarterly payment, on account of dividend, at the rate of 16l. per cent. per annum, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873.

In the place of the Hon. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, deceased, Lieut. Condon has joined the board of directors, as Chairman, in Sydney, of the Great Australian Gold Mining Company, Hawkins' Hill.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has placed the liquidation of the Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited) under the supervision of the Court, and has continued Mr. J. Waddell as the liquidator.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Mr. Frederick Whinney the liquidator of the Phosphate Manure Company (Limited), and of the Culaba Gold Mining Company (Limited).

MANAGER WANTED.—A thoroughly competent man, to UNDERTAKE THE DUTIES OF GENERAL MANAGER OF A MINING AND IRON SMELTING WORKS IN SPAIN, in which the appointments of practical miner and smelter are already filled up. He must have some knowledge of Spanish. Unquestionable references to be furnished, if required. Salary £300 per annum. A Scotchman would be preferred. Address, "G. G. G.," care of Mr. A. T. Hall, Stationer, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN, as MINE AGENT IN THE ISLE OF MAN. Should be well acquainted with the Clay Slate formation.

Give full particulars of age, present employment, &c., with references as to ability and fitness, stating salary expected, to WILLIAM C. BEW, Secretary, Falcon Cliff Mining Company (Limited), Colonial-buildings, No. 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.

SHEFFIELD.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of good business connections, an AGENCY for the SALE of TIN, or other METALS used in the district. Central office, and good references.

Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CLARKE, 20, Norfolk-row, Sheffield.

TRACTION ENGINE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A GOOD SECONDHAND ONE; together with TWO LIGHT WAGONS.

Quote maker and lowest price to W. BOUSTED, Oxide of Iron Mills, Pontesbury, Salop.

PUPIL.—A MINERAL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR has a GOOD OPENING for ONE.

Address, "Fellow of the Geological Society," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

NICKEL.—A Firm importing large quantities of NICKEL ORE, of good percentage, is open to RECEIVE OFFERS for REFINING THE SAME.

Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ON SALE, an 80 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE.—Apply, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, to cover advances (no reasonable offer refused):

200 Shares in EAST CHIVERTON (LEAD) MINE.
300 " " GREAT CARADON (COPPER) MINE.
300 " " MEDLYN MOOR (TIN) MINE.
50 " " WILLOUGHBY (LEAD) MINE (LIMITED).

Apply to Messrs. W. J. TALLENTIRE and Co., Stock and Share Dealers, 20, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

VALUABLE MANGANESE SETT.

TO BE SOLD, A MANGANESE MINING SETT IN NORTH WALES. At present raising ore containing 70 per cent. of binoxide, and worth 47 5s. per ton. Requires capital to fully develop it.

For particulars and to treat, apply to A. H. MAURICE, Muxton, near Newport, Salop.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, A FREEHOLD BEST FIRE-CLAY and TERRA-COTTA WORKS, complete, with nearly new PLANT for GRINDING and WORKING the CLAY. STEAM ENGINE, DRYING SHEDS, KILNS, &c., capable of producing 21,000 bricks weekly. It is situated in the midst of other flourishing like works, with coal at low figures, and has rail and water accommodation on the site itself. The clay produces the most superior white-facing bricks, ornamental terra cotta works, &c. With £200 an energetic man can here make a genuine fortune.

Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

CHARLES S. RICHARDSON,

MINING ENGINEER,
GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
NORTH STREET, CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO.

Has now been nineteen years in America, the three last he has devoted exclusively to a practical, geological, and mineral examination of Colorado, the resources of which probably exceed that of any other portion of the globe of similar magnitude. He undertakes the survey and valuation of mines and mineral properties, maps, plans, and reports, and where contracts are entered into, holds himself morally and financially responsible for the accuracy of the works he performs. He is not a buyer or a seller of mines; but, if consulted, will advise capitalists where to invest with safety. Terms according to the nature and extent of the work, which ranges from 20 to 100 guineas.

HARDEN AND SON,

MINING ENGINEERS AND EXPERTS
(Late of England),
430, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,

88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER, beg to inform their clients and the public in general that they have for sale a few shares in each of several most promising Progressive Mines, which they fearlessly assert will shortly return to investors enormous profits on a small outlay and at a nominal risk.

MESSRS. LISCORBE AND CO.,

39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
beg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

M. R. PERCY ROBERTS,

FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.
SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.
Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium)

Mr. JOHN HENRY POOLE,
MINERAL AGENT,
BILBAO (SPAIN).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF
ANTIMONIAL LEAD, HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS,
SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD ASHES, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER REGULUS, TIN ASHES, ZINC ASHES, SPELTER DROSS, HARD SPELTER and MIXED METALS, DROSS or REFUSE containing COPPER, LEAD, TIN, or ANTIMONY.

FROM THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF TURNERS OF LONDON.

THE FREEDOM OF THE COMPANY.
Together with their SILVER MEDAL AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY, are OFFERED to any one WORKMAN or APPRENTICE for the BEST WORKMANSHIP in HAND-TURNING in IVORY, and the LIKE REWARDS for the BEST WORKMANSHIP in STONE (porphyry, granite, jasper, agate, serpentine, marble, spar, stalagmite, alabaster, jet, coal, freestone, &c.), are examples of what may be used.

Specimens to be delivered, by permission of the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, in the City, between September 20th and October 3rd, 1873, and to remain the property of the artist.

Enquiries as to the conditions of the competition to be made of the Clerk of the Company, WILLIAM MOORE SHIRREFF, Esq., 59, Mark Lane, E.C.; or Professor TERNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C., by either of whom printed particulars will be forwarded.

EAST BALLESLAND TIN MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be PAYABLE at the offices of the company, 1 and 2, Crosby Hall-chambers, London, E.C., on and after the 19th instant.

By Order, G. V. MORGAN, Secretary.

CALDBECK FELS CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Office.—No. 7, Post Office-court, Carlisle, August 13, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1873, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and statement of accounts to the 30th June last, and for the transaction of the general business of the company.

And notice is further given that, at this meeting, the following special resolution, for increasing the rate of the preferential dividend payable upon the new shares issued under the special resolutions passed at the general meeting of the members of the said company, held on the 24th day of October, 1872, and confirmed at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said company, held on the 16th day of November, 1872, from £3 per cent. per annum to £12 per cent. per annum, will, upon the recommendation of the board, be submitted by the directors to the shareholders for their approval and sanction, namely:—

"That the rate of the preferential dividend payable on the 2500 new shares of £2 each issued under the special resolutions passed at the general meeting of the members of the company duly convened and held at the offices of the company, Post Office-court, in the city of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, on the 24th day of October, 1872, and confirmed at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 16th day of November, 1872, be increased from £3 per cent. per annum to £12 per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits when the dividend on the ordinary shares exceeds that rate."

And notice is further given that the Transfer-Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

WALTER GATH, Secretary.

MAUDSLAY AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
3, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, AND ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, transact business in all Stocks, Shares, and Miscellaneous Securities, at close market prices.

MAUDSLAY and Co., having a branch establishment in the heart of Cornwall, can furnish the earliest information of discoveries in mines, enabling their clients to anticipate the rise in price of shares.

MAUDSLAY and Co.'s Monthly Review upon Mines and Mining and Financial and Miscellaneous Undertakings should be consulted by all Investors. Forwarded free for two stamps, on application to 3, Craven-street, Strand, London.

M. R. J. S. M. E. R. R. Y.,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS
AND SHARE BROKERS,
BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 25—Aberdunant	21	£14 0 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.	
31—Caldbeck Fells	11	0 0	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.	
— ditto	11½	0 0	—	
— ditto	20½	6 15 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.	
Aug. 14—Bwlch Consols	22	14 10 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.	
— Talargoch	90	14 1 6	Adam Eytton	
— ditto	30	15 4 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.	
— Prince Patrick	25	15 1 6	Adam Eytton	
— North Hendre	35	14 18 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.	
— Bwlch-y-Pwllm	8	13 6 0	ditto	
— St. Lawrence	6½	13 1 6	ditto	
— Rhosmor	11	14 15 0	ditto	
— St. Lawrence	1½	7 15 0	Adam Eytton	

BLACK TIN.					
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Amount.	Price p. ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 8—New Pembroke ..	13	7 1 20	£75 10 0	£1009 10 0—	—
—Pedn-ar-drea ..	8	6 2 17	74 10 0	620 15 7—	Tamar Co.
13—Great Wheal Vor 21	18	0 0 0	—	1668 2 10—	—
—Wheal Coates ...	3	0 0 4	75 10 0	235 12 9—	Tamar Co.

COPPER ORES.					
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.		Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 26—	Caldbeck Fells	... 5	12 2 0	... £19 2 0	Bibby, Sons, and Co.
—	ditto	... 12	10 0 0	... 7 17 6	ditto

TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON, 7th AUGUST, 1873.

Qty.	Price.	Purchasers.	Qty.	Price.	Purchasers.
85...	75 0 0	Charlestown Smelt. Co.	29...	75 17 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
90...	76 15 0	0.. Ditto.	8...	72 17 6	0.. Ditto.
22...	5 0 0	0.. Ditto.	30...	77 2 6	0.. Ditto.
90...	73 15 0	0.. Ditto.	60...	75 15 0	0.. Ditto.
38...	77 10 0	R. R. Michell and Co.	145...	76 15 0	0.. Ditto.
37...	76 15 0	0.. Ditto.	30...	22 10 0	0 1/2 Daubuz and Co.
40...	76 0 0	0.. Ditto.			1/2 Williams, Harvey, & Co.
80...	60 5 0	0.. Ditto.			1/2 Boltho and Sons.
20...	75 5 0	0.. Williams, Harvey, & Co.	78...	25 0 0	0 1/2 Calenick Smelting Co.
22...	79 5 0	0.. Ditto.			
107...	75 12 6	0.. Ditto.	114...	43 10 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
30...	16 17 6	0.. Ditto.	71...	43 10 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
57...	61 2 6	0.. Ditto.	14...	72 10 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
24...	33 15 0	0.. Ditto.	40...	30 0 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
45...	44 17 6	0.. Ditto.	40...	76 15 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
			64...	75 5 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
23...	30 0 0	0 1/2 Tregoning and Co.	50...	49 0 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
33...	73 15 0	0.. Penpoll Smelting Co.	80...	64 10 0	0.. Ditto ditto.
2...	65 0 0	0.. Tregoning and Co.	131...	25 0 0	0.. Redruth Smelting Co.
26...	74 0 0	0.. Ditto.	42...	30 0 0	0.. Ditto.
26...	74 0 0	0.. Ditto.	98...	71 0 0	0.. Ditto.
8...	68 15 0	0.. Ditto.	43...	68 15 0	0.. Ditto.
13...	20 0 0	0.. Ditto.	7...	75 5 0	0.. Daubuz and Co.
27...	76 15 0	0.. Ditto.	145...	72 5 0	0.. Ditto.
21...	49 10 0	0.. Ditto.	73...	70 5 0	0.. Ditto.
40...	76 15 0	0.. Ditto.			0 1/2 Daubuz and Co.
14...	76 16 0	Tamar Smelting Co.	105...	25 0 0	0 1/2 Boltho and Sons.
43...	75 5 0	0.. Ditto.			1/2 Calenick Smelting Co.
42...	76 2 6	0.. Ditto.	28...	68 0 0	0.. Penpoll Smelting Co.
93...	76 17 6	0.. Ditto.	38...	67 5 0	0.. Ditto.
2...	74 10 0	0.. Ditto.			1/2 Boltho and Sons.
110...	77 15 0	0.. Ditto.	28...	76 10 0	0 1/2 Calenick and Co.
110...	76 17 6	0.. Ditto.			1/2 R. R. Michell and Co.
2...	75 2 6	0.. Ditto.			

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

STEAM STAMPS.—Noticing that a great many newly-invented steam stamps have been brought out of late, neither of which appear to have met any expectation, I have recently been informed that Mr. Ennor has his nearly complete; will be sent where it is to be seen at work, as we are in want of a small stamp for a mine I am connected with.—JAS. WYATT, Lincoln's Inn fields.

MINING.—Will any reader kindly say about what quantity of average copper ore per fathom, at average cost in working, will pay 10 or 12 per cent. to a mining shareholder.—G. C.

MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The letter of "Pedestrian" reached us too late for this week's Journal.

MINERAL WEALTH OF VICTORIA.—"J. K." (Lombard-street).—We are obliged for the documents. The official statistics for 1872 were fully referred to in the Mining Journal of July 26. There is no difficulty in making quartz containing 15 cwt. of gold to the ton return a good profit.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received.—"An Adventurer"—"J. M."—"W. P. M."—"J. S. J."—"A Small Investor"—"E. O."—"E. F. D." (Charleston)—"E. M." (Gwinear)—"J. B. J."—"J. D." (Burnley)—"B. K."—"R. S." We cannot be responsible for the statements of correspondents.—"Enigma"—"Reader"—"M. T."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 16, 1873.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COLLIERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES IN SCOTLAND.

If properly worked in respect of its provisions for granting certificates of competency to colliery managers and other persons whose ambition is to be able to take charge of mines, the Coal Mines Regulation Act of last year cannot fail to be a great boon, both to mine-owners and the mining community generally, and to the public at large, inasmuch as it will be the means of ultimately placing the mining industry of the country under the special charge of highly intelligent, skilled, and practical managers. It will be remembered that the Act of Parliament provides for the granting of certificates of two kinds—viz., certificates of service and certificates of competency. The granting, or rather the non-granting, of the former excited for several months a good deal of discontent and heart-burning, which now, fortunately, has died away; but the latter are only to be obtained by passing a satisfactory examination in certain subjects with which every colliery manager ought to be thoroughly familiar. It is provided in the Act that examinations shall be held in all the mines inspection districts throughout the kingdom, and that general arrangements, fixing upon subjects of examination, choosing examiners, &c., shall devolve upon boards for examination consisting of three mineowners, three persons practising as mining engineers, three persons working in or about mines, and the Inspector of Mines for the district. It is generally understood that there shall be at least two examinations in each year. We have not yet learned whether or not all the examinations have been completed in England, but as the examinations in the two inspectorial districts embracing the coal fields of Scotland have been completed, and the results made known to the successful candidates, it may be worth while to bring under the notice of our readers a few details which have been placed at our disposal regarding them.

As just indicated, there are two mines inspection districts in Scotland, the eastern and the western. They get curiously mixed up with each other in Lanarkshire, if not even in one or two other counties; but collieries included in them are known as being under the inspection of Mr. Ralph Moore, or Mr. Wm. Alexander, respectively. The gentlemen chosen as examiners by Mr. Moore's board are Mr. Lawrence Hill, civil and mechanical engineer; Mr. Calder, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; and Mr. Alexander Simpson, civil and mining engineer, Glasgow; the secretary being Mr. David Wingate, colliery manager, Motherwell. The examination conducted by these gentlemen was held in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, on June 19 and 21, and, unless we are mistaken, it was the first examination held under the Coal Mines Regulation Act. There were in all 41 candidates who presented themselves for examination, and they were arranged in two classes, the subjects and mode of examination being indicated below:—

- CLASS I.—Examined orally.**
- 1.—General knowledge of Mines Regulation, 1872.
 - 2.—Practical knowledge of ventilation.
 - 3.—Practical knowledge of sinking, fitting, and pumping.
 - 4.—Practical knowledge of winding and haulage.
 - 5.—Modes of working in eastern district of Scotland.
 - 6.—Underground surveying, and plotting on surface.

- CLASS II.—Examined by written papers.**
- 1.—General knowledge of Mines Regulation Act, 1872.
 - 2.—Theory and practice of ventilation.
 - 3.—Theory and practice of sinking, fitting, and pumping.
 - 4.—Theory and practice of winding and haulage.
 - 5.—Modes of working—not confined to eastern district of Scotland.
 - 6.—Surveying and plan drawing.
 - 7.—Strength of materials.
 - 8.—Natural science, as applied to winning and working mines.

It will thus be seen that the candidates in the second class were subjected to a much more testing examination, inasmuch as they had to show an acquaintance with the theory as well as the practice of their profession. Of the 41 candidates there were 35 who were examined orally, the remaining six being grouped in Class II. Only three candidates were "plucked," two in the first and one in the second class. That is certainly not a great proportion of the total applicants as examinations now go, and we believe we are justified in saying that the examination in both classes was pretty "stiff." In Class II, at least one paper was highly meritorious; we should rather say one set of papers, as each candidate had not fewer than eight different papers to work.

The examination of candidates hailing from Mr. Alexander's district, the West of Scotland, was held in Glasgow on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July, the examiners whom the board appointed being—Mr. James McCreath, mining engineer, Glasgow; Mr. Andrew Kirkwood M'Cosh, assistant manager, Gartsherrie Ironworks, Coatbridge; and Mr. John Greig, manager, Coltness Ironworks, Newbarns; and the secretary being Mr. C. Macpherson, writer, Glasgow. We have been given to understand that the examination in Glasgow brought forth a greater number of candidates than have yet presented themselves at any other examination for the same purpose, there being upwards of 130 who made application to be examined, while fully 120 actually presented themselves.

As in the examination already referred to, the candidates were arranged in two classes. Those of Class I. were persons who had had five years' experience either as manager, or underground manager, or overman, and had been in charge of not fewer than 75 during the whole of the said five years. They were informed that they would be subjected to a written examination for the purpose of ascertaining that they could write and work out questions in the simple rules of arithmetic. Their examination, bytest, was almost even. The following is a list of subjects in which they were examined, together with the values obtainable in them:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1.—Mines Regulation Act, 1872, general knowledge of..... | 10 |
| 2.—Ventilation, practical..... | 50 |
| 3.—Sinking, fitting, and pumping..... | 30 |
| 4.—Winding and haulage..... | 20 |
| 5.—Modes of working coal, ironstone, or other minerals, having reference to the nature of the roofs and pavements, and setting off the works of a new pit..... | 50 |
| 6.—Underground surveying, and laying down on surface..... | 20 |

Maximum number of marks..... 150

For a "pass" it was necessary that one-third of the whole number of marks be obtained, at least 25 being in No. 2, and 20 in No. 5. About two-thirds of the candidates ranked in this class, and, as a matter of course, most of the examiners' time was spent upon them; indeed, the examination of these candidates extended over all the three days.

In Class II. there were included all applicants who, being above 21 years of age, had had two years' experience underground in any capacity, or who had served three years in a mining engineer's office, and had been engaged in the active survey of pits and making plans, or who had been employed as mechanics at a mining establishment for two years, and had been, during the eight months immediately preceding their application, employed underground acquiring a knowledge of mineral workings. There were about forty of the candidates who presented themselves in one or other of these three categories. Besides requiring to display an intimate acquaintance, both practical and theoretical, with the subjects already named under Class I., they had to undergo a searching examination in arithmetic, up to vulgar fractions, including the calculation of areas and velocities. They were informed that there need not be any viva voce examination. The maximum number of marks obtainable was 360, a "pass" requiring at least 120 marks, of which at least 30 had to be obtained both in No. 2 and No. 5, and at least 60 in any two of the other subjects.

The examination of the candidates in Class II. was finished on the second day. In both classes the candidates had certainly to work hard for their certificates, as the examination began each day at 10 o'clock A.M., and continued till ten o'clock P.M., with two intervals for dinner and tea.

A somewhat large number of the candidates failed to come up to the standard

set by the examiners, about one-sixth of the whole, which shows that the gentlemen who conducted the examination were not disposed to let any pass who did not show at least a fair degree of merit in the answers given. A large proportion of the worked papers, we understand, were really excellent, and even surprised the examiners, at least two of whom had studied under the late Prof. Rankine and his colleagues in the engineering department of the University of Glasgow, and who may, therefore, be credited with knowing what an examination should embrace in connection with the mining profession. They set 60 questions in Class II., and had to complete the scrutiny of the worked papers in ten days after the examination was over.

We have been thus particular regarding these examinations in Scotland, because we feel satisfied that many of our readers will be disposed to regard them somewhat in the light of examples by which they may compare their own examinations. They show, also, that a much higher standard of education is required in order to become a certificated manager of mines than was generally expected, even among managers themselves. We doubt not that many of the candidates who have been "plucked," both in England and Scotland, will now set themselves vigorously to work to master those subjects which the recent examinations have shown to be necessary for obtaining a certificate. Unfortunately, from the want of mining schools throughout the kingdom, there has hitherto been little done in the way of systematic instruction in the principles of mining and in the sciences upon which skilful mining practice is based. The Ayrshire colliery managers have already begun to feel a want of something of the sort, and, failing the establishment of a mining school, they have resolved on forming amongst themselves a mining institute, in which they hope, at least, to gain self-instruction by intercourse with each other. We need scarcely say that we consider such a resolution an exceedingly commendable one, and deserving of all the encouragement which mineowners can give to it.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Next week will witness the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain sitting in conclave at Liège, the chief hardware town of Belgium. During its short career the Institute has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Its membership was close on 300 before it had been a year in existence, and now, when it is nearly five years of age, and still in a juvenescent state, it can boast of having over 500 on its roll, while 80 more are to be proposed at the forthcoming meeting in Belgium. Perhaps there is no rule of the Institute attended with more happy and useful results than that which provides for its visit to a different centre of the iron trade every year. In this way the members of the Institute see the ways and usages of their neighbours, become more cosmopolitan in their conceptions, and more ample in their knowledge of the metallurgical arts. The Institute has already visited the principal centres of the iron trade in the United Kingdom, beginning at Middlesborough, the cradle of its career, and ending with Glasgow, the commercial and industrial capital of Scotland. At the Glasgow meeting an invitation to visit Belgium was laid before the Institute, and very properly accepted. Belgium is so near to our own shores that it is in many respects better known to us than some parts of the United Kingdom. It is the only country that has threatened England with a successful rivalry in the markets of the world, so far as the production of iron is concerned. It is a hive of industry from which it is quite probable that English ironmasters may gather some useful hints and lessons. Metallurgy is yet a crude and imperfect science. Many possible economies are still disregarded or unknown. There is, therefore, much good to be got from a friendly rivalry in the arts of peace, and none of the arts of peace can now compare in point of magnitude and importance with the art of making iron. Although Belgium is not a large country, it contains some very large works. The establishment of Sir JOHN COCKERILL is in many respects unique, and will well repay the visit which the members of the Institute will pay to it. The mineralogy of Belgium is also full of interest, and will be fully illustrated at the ensuing gathering, both in the form of papers dealing with its history and rationale, and in the form of an inspection of the different mines and collieries within easy visiting distance. Most of the papers proposed to be read will deal with continental mining and metallurgy, but they are not on that account the less interesting to English members. We know that we are doing ourselves, and it is highly advantageous to be able to compare our own achievements with those of our neighbours, in order that we may strike the balance of gain. We look forward with interest to the forthcoming meeting, and our readers will in due course be presented, not only with a full report of the papers read and the discussions thereupon, but also with a description of the works visited by the Institute, in which we propose to show the matters wherein the metallurgical practice of the Continent is superior or otherwise to that of Great Britain.

NEW MINERAL FIELDS.

In noticing the discovery of new coal and ironstone fields in different parts of the kingdom, we have on more than one occasion called attention to the want of a really reliable geological map. The gentlemen engaged on the Government Surveys have so far given us very little more information than we were in possession of many years ago, so that we are often indebted to accident for the bringing to light of some important mineral fields. Of this we have just had a most striking illustration. A few miles to the north of Leicester Mr. GILFORD, of Redhill, Surrey, the lord of the manor of Dalby-on-the-Wolds, instructed a well-known geologist and mining engineer to examine the latter district, in expectation that the coal measures of Nottinghamshire extending into Leicestershire, passing through the Vale of Belvoir. All the indications favoured the idea that coal would be found at Dalby and the neighbourhood; but the actual fact, of course, can only be determined by boring. However, whilst prosecuting his researches the gentleman alluded to discovered a very valuable seam of ironstone, covering a large tract of country. This is about to be worked, so that we shall have to add a large addition to our previous known stores of concealed iron ore, and we have every reason to believe that in the same district the coal measure will also be found in a field embracing nearly 200 square miles. The question of boring is now receiving special attention from the leading landowners in North Leicestershire, including the Duke of Rutland, Mr. GILFORD, and others. It may be said that Mr. J. PLANT, a gentleman who has paid a great deal of attention to the geology of the county of Leicester, some time since gave it as his opinion that the coal measures passed from Nottingham into Leicestershire. If so, the country east and north-east of Leicester, by way of Melton Mowbray and the Vale of Belvoir, will be covered with coal, as a continuation of the field now being worked close to the town of Nottingham, on the estate of the late Sir R. CLIFTON. The present area of the Leicestershire coal field is only about 15 square miles, the workable seams from 2 ft. upwards, giving a total thickness of from 40 ft. to 45 ft. The alleged new field, however, would be more than twelve times the extent of the one now being worked.

It is scarcely twenty years since ironstone was discovered in Northamptonshire, and now the annual production is over 800,000 tons, whilst, branching out from Wellingborough, the ore is actually being raised in Bedfordshire, where the geological maps give no indications whatever of any minerals being there. From Irchester about 5000 tons a week are being sent to Cleveland from the estate of Mr. ARKWRIGHT. Here we have another example of the deficiency of our existing geological maps, although it is pretty generally known that the lower green sand of the cretaceous series runs from the Wealdens into Cambridgeshire and on to Wiltshire, in which latter county there is an important outlier now being worked close to Westbury. In Bedfordshire the lower green sand attains a thickness of about 100 ft., and through its entire length it presents the appearance of a highly ferruginous sand, with much concretionary oxide of iron. There is, therefore, every probability that Bedfordshire may add very considerably to our known stock of ironstone. Going a little farther to the north, we find that in Rutlandshire there are some very important beds of ironstone that are about to be opened out, although the geological maps are not marked as showing that there is any ore to be found in that, the smallest of our English counties. Proceeding still farther northwards, we find strong presumptive evidence that coal will be found at a comparatively moderate depth in Lincolnshire, and at several places in that county borings are now being made and others projected. In the

midst of the Frodingham ironstone field, midway between Doncaster and Grimsby, the indications are such as to lead us to believe that the coal measures of the Midland field will be found from Shireoaks to the east of Doncaster, and in all probability through the Vale of York. Again, a new coal district is likely to be opened out in Cheshire, on the English side of the Dee, as there is no doubt but what the coal measures of Flintshire extend to the river, and will be found on the opposite side. In Cumberland, also, there is every appearance of the coal measures being placed in a new district, very much larger than the one now being worked, which is only about 20 miles in length, its greatest breadth being more than 5 miles.

From the above facts it will be evident that an entirely new geological map is an indispensable necessity, and that it will be to be frequently altered, seeing that discoveries of large and important mineral fields are being constantly made.

RAILWAY IRON ABROAD.

The returns which are now available for July with respect to exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom exhibit a very similar to those which have been reported for some time past. The exports are increasing to Russia, but they present a great decline as regards the United States, and some falling also apparent as regards British America and the Australian colonies. The exports of railway iron month by month from the United Kingdom for the first seven months of this year compared as follows with the exports in the corresponding periods of 1872 and 1871:

Month.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January.....Tons	40,502	59,848	59,848
February.....	52,223	71,361	71,361
March.....	81,754	79,112	79,112
April.....	77,683	79,940	79,940
May.....	120,997	87,617	87,617
June.....	103,052	81,164	81,164
July.....	88,281	84,563	84,563
Total.....	564,472	532,605	532,605

Although the exports will be seen to have declined month after month all through this year, still they have kept up wonderfully well, having regard to the extraordinary prices which have prevailed for iron this year,—prices which are reflected in the fact that the 564,472 tons exported in the first seven months of 1871 cost £4,510, while the 425,550 tons sent abroad in the first seven months of this year were valued at £5,604,847. The decline in the exports, however, have been far more marked this year had not Russia come to the rescue just in the nick of time, and so made compensation to some extent, for the very great falling off observable in the exports of the United States this year. These latter shipments have been as follows:—

Month.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January.....Tons	23,394	35,201	35,201
February.....	32,794	53,131	53,131
March.....	41,917	41,175	41,175
April.....	32,466	50,588	50,588
May.....	64,444	40,840	40,840
June.....	44,919	37,978	37,978
July.....	42,385	41,305	41,305
Total.....	287,169	300,316	300,316

In other words the exports of our railway material to the United States have receded this year to the extraordinary extent of 60 per cent. The decline in the American demand for our railway iron has been continuous, decided, and unmistakable. The American consumption held up pretty well in January, but ever since that month it has been almost paralysed; and instead of matters showing a tendency to improve, the comparison came out worse, it was observed, in July than in June. Various causes may be assigned for this untoward state of affairs. In the first place, the railway construction has been overdone in the United States the last few years, and the consequence is that the tide of American enterprise has rather begun to ebb. In the second place, high prices have, of course, a tendency to restrict consumption to the third place—and this is, perhaps, the most serious cause of all—these high prices have given a great stimulus to the development of American metallurgy, which has attained this year an unprecedented importance. We do not hesitate to say that the decline in the American demand for our railway iron, and development of American metallurgy, are the greatest circumstances with which the British iron trade has just now to deal. The Russian demand for our railway material has sensibly revived, but it can scarcely be regarded as permanent; we fear, however, this as it may, it has been a great temporary assistance to our ironworks. The exports of railway iron to Russia have on as follows this year as compared with the corresponding months of 1872 and 1871:—

Month.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January.....Tons	193	59	59
February.....	2,051	35,201	35,201
March.....	5,856	1,059	1,059
April.....	6,732	2,828	2,828
May.....	19,496	9,276	9,276
June.....	12,731	7,911	7,911
July.....	7,610	6,409	6,409
Total.....	54,539	27,473	27,473

It is not a little singular that the Russian demand should thus revived this year, since the Russian Government has for some time past been endeavouring to develop metallurgical industry in the soil of Russia itself. But, be this as it may, a considerable demand undoubtedly does exist for the present. The condition of our railway iron in British America seems to be somewhat diminishing under the influence of the very severe winter ruling. In July, for instance, we only sent to British America tons of railway iron, while the exports in the same time of July, 1872, were 17,274 tons, and in July, 1871, 9,859 tons. In the first nine months of this year our railway iron exports to British America were not, however, without importance, amounting as they did to 36,105 tons, as compared with 45,572 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 37,138 tons in the corresponding period in Canada, as in other parts of the world, the demand for railway iron would soon revive with more reasonable prices.

NEW COAL FIELD IN SCOTLAND.—An important discovery near Inverness is announced in a communication from Mr. McNab, published in the Supplement to this day's Journal. An outcrop of a seam has been seen at Poolowdie, on the river about five miles from the town, and much interest is felt in the discovery, as the existence of coal was very generally believed, though no systematic explorations had been made. The property of Mr. Duncan Forbes, and it is thought that the operations of Sutherland's operations at Brora should encourage a trial to be made. The commencement of exploratory operations will be forward to with much interest.

THE GAULEY-KANAWHA COAL COMPANY.—In the Supplement to this week's Journal we devote considerable space to the publication of several matters affecting the character and position of the company. The prospectus attracted much attention at the time of its publication, from the respectability of the names attached to the statements put forward under their authority. From the strictures of our Correspondent, and others, an explanation seems essential—not only for the satisfaction of those who have subscribed for shares, but in justification of the standing of the directors, and others concerned in the management of the company to the English public.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the Kingdom presented some increase in July, having amounted to 1,181,622 tons, as compared with 1,164,233 tons in 1872, and 1,126,901 tons in July, 1871. In the seven months ending July 31 this year our coal exports did not, however, exceed 7,610,313 tons, as compared with 7,610,313 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 6,836,868 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. The exports of English coal to France in the first seven months of this year were 1,577,894 tons, as compared with 1,573,894 tons in the corresponding periods of 1872 and 1871.

to Germany 895,811 tons, against 1,189,272 tons and 1,343,246 tons in the corresponding periods of 1872 and 1871. The exports have increased this year to Sweden and Norway, France and Brazil; but have decreased to Russia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, British India, &c. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in July was 1,215,927*l.*, as compared with 850,376*l.* in July, 1872, and 535,883*l.* in July, 1871; and in the seven months ending July 31 this year 7,625,615*l.*, against 4,820,506*l.* in the corresponding period of 1872, and 3,271,775*l.* in 1871.

THE SAN JACINTO TIN MINES.—The report of Mr. E. N. Robinson has left no doubt amongst thoroughly practical men that the tin deposits of Temescal are sufficiently extensive and rich enough to warrant a large expenditure of capital. The ore has been analysed by Dr. F. A. Genth, and found to contain 52.92 per cent. of metallic tin. The tin smelted from this ore was of a very high purity, analysing 99.78; iron, 0.11; copper, 0.11. The climate is unsurpassed. It is stated, in truly American style, that the deposit of tin on the estate is sufficient to render the United States independent of foreign supply, and enable them to export so largely as to revolutionise the tin trade of the world. The present company are making liberal expenditure for developing its resources.

SILVER IN INDIA.—The last Indian mail brings reports of a great discovery in Kulu of the old silver mines from whence the kings of Delhi used to get their silver till the natives covered them up, and planted them over to hide them from the Sikhs when they were approaching, and eventually took possession of Kulu. In 1844 the company was annexed by the British Government under Lord Hardinge who confirmed the Rane in his land and minerals, and by whom the minerals were disposed of in 1870 to their present owner.

MINING IN VICTORIA.—The present mail brings intelligence of remarkable prosperity in gold mining in Victoria. The *Argus* of June 17 reports that some of the well-known mines there are now yielding profits ranging at the rate of from 100 to 500 per cent. per annum. The following mines, situated in the Maryborough district, are specially mentioned—The Alma Consols, Seaham, Band of Hope, John Bright, and The Queen; and in the Sandhurst district the success in gold mining is said to be scarcely less remarkable.

GOLD MINING STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—The statistics for the quarter ending March, 1873, in continuation of the annual returns for 1872, published in the *Mining Journal* of July 26, show that 52,873 miners were employed in alluvial and quartz mining. The approximate value of the mining plant was 2,118,444*l.*; there were 102,914 square miles of ground being actually worked upon, and 3360 reefs actually proved to be auriferous. The yield of gold for the quarter was estimated at 297,711 ozs. 7 dwts.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 14.—There is very little to report in connection with Cornish mining during the present week, nor can it be said in this instance that no news is good news. There seems to be nothing for it but to wait for the tide to turn. It certainly has been flowing quite long enough to the disadvantage of the mining interest; for, with one exception, it is many a year since mining was so heavily weighted as it is now; all that can be done is apparently to exercise that patience which should be second nature with a mining adventurer. The home production of tin is now so low that even when it is coupled with the supply from abroad, if the demand only keeps to its present level, a change for the better must soon appear. This may seem to be only repeating an oft-told tale, but no effort can be misapplied which has for its object the sustentation of confidence in the ultimate issue of what at present seems so dark; and even at the risk of repetition we must endeavour to create and foster that confidence. It is the best service which can now be rendered to Cornish mining.

We are glad to see that there is hope after all that Wheal Busy will not be "knocked," though it may change hands. We cannot contemplate without deep regret the extinction of mining in any district, and there are special reasons for this regret in connection with this district in particular. On the face of it there is no actual reason why Wheal Busy should not be prosecuted vigorously. It is not the fault of the mine, but of the unfortunate conditions under which mining has to be prosecuted, that the concern has got into its present evil plight. We quite agree with Mr. Jose that there are men who never ought to have a share in any mine; but, then, how are they to be kept out?

The Court of the Stannaries is now sitting, but few of the cases are calculated to excite any interest. In one, heard on Monday, the question was raised as to the right of the Registrar to require that documents in the nature of agreements should be stamped, even if legally a stamp were needed. The Vice-Warden has to give his decision. In another case, that of Wheal Hope, the delays which form so serious an objection to the operation of the Court were illustrated, transactions which had taken place in 1864, in which the late Mr. Charles Wescombe was concerned, coming under review. Mrs. Wescombe proved claims in respect for 205*l.*

A curious incident happened the other day at Redruth—the giving in of a level which had been driven very near the surface in connection with some ancient workings, and the existence of which had been wholly unsuspected. Fortunately, no damage was done, although the discovery was made by Mr. Angove sinking into the earth unpleasantly and suddenly up to his knees. A lode that had to be dealt with by so shallow a level, one would think, might have been worked on the back from surface; but the old miners would possibly say that it is easy to be wise after the fact, and dialling now-a-days is by no means so universally exact that we could afford to twit them, were they still alive, with this trifling blunder.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 14.—There has been a good average business done in most kinds of Coal lately, and the progress of prices downwards has been again arrested, as the demand for autumn and winter supplies must soon spring up; it has, indeed, commenced partially, and this in some measure accounts for the circumstance. The following quotations will show that good prices are yet realised for coke and coal, and many hold the opinion that prices will not recede much further at present; but it must be borne in mind that the output is certain to be largely increased during the next year, and this is the main point for consideration. However, the increased demand anticipated for winter, and the prospect of the speedy starting of some, if not all, the finished ironworks lately stopped in South Durham, owing to the decline in the price of pig-iron mainly, has for the present completely arrested the fall of prices, as will be seen:—Best house coals, 22*s.* to 24*s.* per ton; gas coals, 19*s.* per ton; steam coals, from 19*s.* to 21*s.* per ton. The demand for coke is pretty strong, and prices are as follows in South Durham:—35*s.* to 37*s.* 6d. per ton, and manufacturing coal 16*s.* per ton.

Workmen of all kinds required at collieries are becoming very plentiful; numbers of factory workers and other hands are turning their attention to the coal mines, and as most branches of the iron trade are dull numbers of ironworkers and other hands have gone to work at the mines. Certainly miners of all kinds are more plentiful than they have been for the last two years. New winnings for coal are in progress at a great number of places in this district, most of the large companies are making additions to their concerns, and many entirely new winnings are also in progress. The large royalty which was lost for the time by the unfortunate and extraordinary accident at Hartley will be worked shortly, the Seaton Delaval coal Company having leased it. Operations are in progress for the purpose of removing the water and working the coal. A large quantity of excellent steam coal will be got there. This is the locality where the famous Hartley steam coal was first found, which has given a name to steam coal of first-class quality in this district since that time.

The Chemical Trade is very brisk, there being a good demand for shipment both to the Continent, America, &c.; and, consequently, prices are well maintained. The iron shipbuilding trade continues very quiet, although a few good ships have been turned out lately, both on the Tyne and Wear. The general engine and foundry business is also very quiet, and there appears to be a general tendency to a less amount of business in all branches of trade, although it is remarkable that there is no material reduction in the value of any

article, with the exception of coal and iron. No doubt the introduction of shorter hours and the high rate of wages paid may account for this. The value of pig-iron continues to fall, so that the prospect for finished ironworks in this district has improved much, and it is confidently expected that the works lately stopped will be resumed very shortly.

Mr. James Hay, jun., has been presented with a splendid gold chain and appendages, and a gold scarf pin, as a token of respect on his leaving Belside for Widdrington Colliery, to fill a more important situation, that of manager. Mr. Morpeth occupied the chair, and Mr. Jackson the vice-chair. Mr. Rutherford made the presentation.

The workmen of the Dearham Main Collieries, near Maryport, have presented Mr. G. W. Ross, engineer and surface manager, with an elegant gold watch, a case of drawing instruments, and a handsome gold guard ring for Mrs. Ross, on the occasion of his leaving Dearham for a more responsible situation in the county of Durham.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Aug. 13.—The Warrant Market has been very inanimate during the past week, and a decided reduction has taken place in prices. On Friday the closing quotation was 106*s.*, and on Monday business was done from 105*s.* 6d. to 105*s.* 9d. Yesterday the market opened at 105*s.*, receded to 104*s.* 6d., and closed rather firmer again with buyers at 104*s.* 9d., and sellers asking 105*s.* To-day the market commenced with a firmer tone, and business was done from 104*s.* 9d. to 105*s.* 6d., closing at the best. A small quantity of iron is now being sent into store-keepers' yards, which will meanwhile counterbalance the deliveries *ex store*. The prices of shipping iron are not much altered, but the tendency is still downwards:—

G. M. B., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	No. 1.	No. 3.
Gartsherrie ditto ditto.....	108 <i>s.</i> 0d.	105 <i>s.</i> 6d.
Coltness ditto ditto.....	118 0	110 0
Summerlee ditto ditto.....	125 0	108 0
Carnegie ditto ditto.....	117 6	108 0
Monkland ditto ditto.....	113 0	108 0
Clyde ditto ditto.....	112 0	108 0
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto.....	112 0	108 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto.....	122 6	108 0
Calder ditto ditto.....	117 6	108 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto.....	113 6	109 0
Eglington ditto ditto.....	110 0	108 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto.....	110 0	107 0
Curran, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto.....	117 6	110 0
Shotts, at Leith ditto.....	117 6	110 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto.....	115 0	108 0
Bar iron.....	£12 10 to £13 0	
Nail rods.....	13 0	

SHIPMENTS.	Tons
Week ending August 10, 1873.....	17,341
Week ending August 9, 1873.....	8,066
Decrease.....	9,275
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872.....	187,149
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth.....	
Week ending August 10, 1873.....	1,325
Week ending August 9, 1873.....	1,250
Decrease.....	75
Total decrease for 1873.....	75

Notwithstanding the marked decrease in the Pig-Iron shipments of the year, smelters seem disinclined to damp out any more furnaces, and are going into stock: 1550 tons have been placed in store this week, against about 1000 taken out—a new feature in the trade, and one which favours the probability of an early further reduction in pigs, if storing is systematically continued for some time. Messrs. Colin Dunlop and Co., of Clyde and Quarter Ironworks, have purchased the compact mineral estate of Simonsland, near Quarter, for the sum of 23,000*l.*, the present occupant's father having purchased it a number of years ago for the trifling sum of 3000*l.*

The approaching fall has brought out a number of orders for Finished Iron for immediate shipment, which is communicating a temporary activity to our malleable works, but as the specifications are small the spurt is expected to be of short duration. The quotations have all been made under list price, with the view of inducing buyers to specify, and the number of orders which has been brought out is quite cheering—may it continue. In ship iron there is some work in hand, and the plate-mills are being tolerably engaged; engineers are also well employed, and from the Clyde machinery, valued at a total of 11,300*l.*, has been shipped this week to Rangoon. Work was brought to a stand by a strike at the Glasgow Iron Company's Works, Motherwell, last week, and on Thursday warrants of ejectment were applied for against those men who were in possession of houses belonging to the company. These were granted, but we are glad to state that the strike has been brought to a close by the hands resuming work, wiser but poorer men.

The demand for Coal for shipment continues unabated, although the shipments for the week do not show any marked increase over those for last year, the relative figures being 32,709 tons, against 32,167 tons in the corresponding week of 1872.

The miners having adjusted terms with the mineowners regarding the "Specie Rules," have found another grievance in the weighing question, and in the want of weights at every pithead. Your virtuous article on this subject in last week's Journal was very much required, and should suggest to the miners the necessity of practising a little patience till weights can be got out of the hands of makers. Then, the price to be paid per ton is also available as a grievance; the colliers demand the same price per ton of 20 cwt. as they before received for the ton of 24 to 26 cwt. They cannot see that there should be any difference, and have patriotically agreed to submit the question to arbitration. The question is one which even a novice in arithmetic might easily settle for himself, but the miners have fallen in love with arbitration, and to the arbiters *pro forma* the question must go. If the digging of 24 to 26 cwt. of coal cost so much, how much should 20 cwt. cost? The arbiters can have no difficulty here, and perhaps the work of the School Board will soon remove such questions from the category of those seeking a solution by arbitration.

The first annual meeting of Merry and Cuninghame (Limited) will be held here on 22nd inst., to receive the directors' report and balance-sheet, and to transact the ordinary annual business of the company.

New pits are being opened up in the New Kilpatrick district, and Merry and Cuninghame (Limited) have been busy during the summer sinking two shafts on the Cowdenhill estate, north of the Forth and Clyde Canal. A new coal pit lately sunk by the same firm in this district is yielding coal of fair quality. The Monkland Iron and Steel Company have leased the minerals on the Cowdenhill estate to the south of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and new pits will also shortly be sunk there.

Mr. David Wingate, manager at Craignuck Colliery (Messrs. Merry and Cuninghame), has been presented with a handsome writing desk, and a purse containing nearly 100*l.* Mrs. Wingate was also presented with a valuable ring.

BRORA COAL FIELDS.—The output of the mines at Brora, though as yet small, is satisfactory in quality and in the promise of quantity. The sulphurous portion is confined to a narrow band of about 3 in., which is easily clipped and detached. The working of the mine has not reached that point that the public can be supplied from the mouth of the pit.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 14.—A steady business has been done during the week in the lead districts, but there has been of late no marked increase in the production of ore. The collieries have been very quiet, especially in the early part of the week, owing to the great demonstration which took place at Chesterfield on Monday. It is worthy of notice that the large body of miners employed by the Staveley Company are not members of the Association, having agreed with the managing director, Mr. C. Markham, to hold aloof. Such they have found to their advantage, for in no part of the entire coal field have the workmen been so well cared for, or such ample provision made for the culture and comfort of their families. The trade of Derbyshire is about the same as when last noticed, both in coal and iron. With regard to the former the demand is unusually good for the season, and a large business has been done with the metropolis from Clay Cross in house coal. The steelworks at Driffield have been very busy, being capable of blowing 700 tons of Bessemer a week, most of which is made into rails. At Driffield, Unstone, and Chesterfield preparations are being made for sinking several new collieries, whilst in the Nottingham district new collieries are also being opened up; so that from one end of the great Midland coal field to the other the minerals are being rapidly brought to light—a fact mainly due to the very high prices of the last 12 months.

Trade in Sheffield is quiet, and there is little doubt but the cost of fuel is telling severely on our manufacturers, who find themselves shut out from some hitherto important markets by German and other competitors, who, in common goods especially, are able to undersell them. The Bessemer houses are doing very well in rails as well as forgings, whilst file-makers are kept well going, as are those engaged in malleable goods. There has been no change in the position of affairs between the engineers and their employers, neither side showing a disposition to make any concession. There has been no change in the price of coal, although there has been a decided falling off in the demand of late, whilst at several of the pit banks there are now considerable stocks to be seen. Singular as it may appear, too, the business doing in house coal is better than in steam. During the week, however, owing to the strike in Lancashire, the requirements of engine fuel

have been unusually large, and in many instances considerably in excess of the power of colliery proprietors to supply. On the other hand, there is a falling off in our exports of steam qualities, the shipments from Grimsby being very moderate indeed. In West Yorkshire there are stocks at several of the pits, showing how quiet the trade really is. Our Assize Courts have had several actions to try for breaches of contract between colliery owners and merchants, and also delivery of raw and manufactured iron.

One of the largest gatherings of coalowners which has been known for some time in South Yorkshire took place, on Wednesday, at Barnsley, where Messrs. Lancaster and Son offered for sale a large quantity of freehold land, as well as the manor or royalty of Roystone, near Barnsley. The bidding was rather spirited, and closed by the lots being knocked down to Messrs. Craik, the owners of the East Gawber Colliery, near Barnsley, for 19,200*l.* It is more than probable that a new coal field will be shortly opened out by the firm.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 14.—Reports as to the position of the Iron Trade are somewhat more hopeful. There has not yet been much improvement in the amount of business transacted, but buyers are beginning to evince more anxiety to secure supplies of manufactured iron. There is every reason for believing that stocks are running very low everywhere, and purchasers must give out orders sooner or later, or there will be no iron in their hands. It is likely, also, that requirements will increase in the next three months, as an influx of orders is looked for on German account when the reduced import tariff in that country will come in force. Australia has already begun to be a more extensive customer, and there will, probably, be more activity in placing orders before the ports of the northern countries close for the winter. The only obstruction to a very active trade at present is undoubtedly the high price quoted for every manufactured commodity; but as now there is no prospect of manufacturers being able to sell at lower rates, there must be a revival in business. American business is still limited in this as well as other districts, and the rivalry of American manufacturers is becoming more apparent. The probability, therefore, is that the makers of this country will never again clear such large quantities of finished iron to the United States as they have done during late years. There has been more doing in bars of late. Nearly all the works continue in good employ, and where a little slackness occurs there is not much complaining, as the millmen are able to earn high wages without working full time, and they are not averse to a holiday when they can get one. During the past week the Dowlais Iron Company have cleared 45 tons of bar to Lisbon, and the Llynvi Company 97 tons bar; Blaenavon Company, 1100 tons of rail to Rotterdam; Landore (Siemens), 1150 tons of steel rails to Gronstadt; Oldfield, 200 tons bar to Naples; Ebbw Vale Company, 884 tons rail to Tagundrog; Nant-y-Glo and Blaenavon Company, 250 tons rail; Ebbw Vale Company, 375 tons rail to Toronto; Watts, Richards, and Co., 161 tons rail to Henebont; Aberdare Iron Company, 335 tons of rail to Culmina; Guest and Co., 70 tons bar, and Booker and Co., 45 tons of sheet, to Rotterdam; R. Cowell and Co., 600 tons rail to Lisbon; Dowlais Iron Company, 1040 tons rail to New Fairwater; Ebbw Vale Company, 850 tons rail to Thrall, and 757 tons to Genitsche; Nant-y-Glo and Blaenavon Company, 720 tons rail; Ebbw Vale Company, 700 tons to Gronstadt, and 200 tons to Anitos; Aberdare Company, 120 tons to Matanza; and the Nant-y-Glo and Blaenavon Company, 1000 tons of rail to Odessa. The Tin-Plate Works continue in pretty steady employ, but the trade, on the whole, is quiet.

The Coal Trade continues in an unsettled state. There are still disagreements about the weighing question, notwithstanding that the representatives of the men came to an amicable arrangement with the masters more than a fortnight ago. The Union counselled the men to agree to a re-adjustment of the prices paid for cutting when the imperial ton was adopted, and the majority of the men were disposed to follow the advice, but there have been a large number of dissentients, and several of the collieries have been idle in consequence. What these men want is that the difference in the payment for the old and the new ton should be divided between the men and the masters, but to this the latter will not agree. There are some pits still idle, and the output of coal in the district altogether has been much below the average ever since the beginning of the month. Under such a state of things there is little prospect of the price of coal being lower. There is much about the same active demand as for some time past. The returns of the local ports during the last month will compare favourably with those for the corresponding month of last year.

A number of colliers are emigrating from this district to New Zealand by the aid of the Government of that country.

The workmen and others connected with the works of the Messrs. Vivian and Sons, at Swansea, have presented Mr. Edward Daniel, who has been the colliery agent to the company for the last 24 years, with a handsome and valuable testimonial, including a life-size portrait of himself. The presentation was made by Mrs. Vivian, and attended with considerable ceremony. Mr. Hussey Vivian and others spoke in very eulogistic terms of Mr. Daniel.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 14.—The South Staffordshire Coal and Iron Trades have been seriously interrupted this week by the holidays attendant on the race festival at Wolverhampton. The collieries and finished ironworks resumed operations this (Thursday) morning, but many of the hands did not put in an appearance, and the aggregate output of coal and iron will be very small. The Black Country is just now in the midst of the popular holidays, "wakes" occurring almost every week in some part of the district. One result of these interruptions to the industrial operations of the district is the strengthening of the firm tone of the fuel market, stocks everywhere being reported very low. It is, indeed, confidently predicted in some quarters that when the winter demand for coal commences quotations will be yet further advanced. Ironstone is in steady request, at 25*s.* for white, and 26*s.* for gubbin, the market being comparatively unaffected by the large supplies of hydrates, hematites, and other ores which continue to arrive from outlying districts. The pig-iron manufacturers are, as a rule, fairly supplied with orders quotations being at the rate of 7*l.* for all mine hot-blast; 8*l.* for ditto cold-blast; 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* for part mine with a modicum of flue cinder; and 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton for cinder only. The charcoal-iron furnaces at Bradley, which are the only ones of the kind in the district, are yielding a steady output, for which there is, on the whole, a satisfactory demand. Finished iron remains at 14*l.* per ton for marked bars, according to the official standard, but good merchantable bars are to be had at 13*l.* per ton, and in some instances as low as 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton has been accepted. Sheets (singles) are 14*l.* to 15*l.* per ton; plates, 16*l.*, with proportionate quotations for hoops, rods, rounds, squares, strips, and angles. Galvanised roofing-sheets (corrugated 20 gauge) are quoted 22*l.*, delivered in London, being a lower price than has prevailed for some time past. It is impracticable for any further reduction in the selling price of Staffordshire iron to take place until relief is afforded to the manufacturers in the cost of fuel or labour, and the improbability of any immediate relief in this direction is recognised by certain Liverpool brokers, and other large buyers, who have been over in the district lately distributing orders, some of which had been held over for a considerable period.

At the Midland Wagon Company meeting a dividend of 10 per cent. for the past half year was declared, with a bonus of 50*s.* per share on the ordinary shares, and a proportionate bonus on the new shares, free of income tax, besides which a balance of 1890*l.* was carried forward. The ordinary shares of this company were 50*l.* paid, and stand at 87*l.* on the Birmingham Stock Exchange.

The Cannock and Wimblebury Colliery Company (Limited) are enlarging their works for the utilisation of the valuable clay bed overlying the estate, by the manufacture of fire-bricks, drain-pipes, &c. The sinking of a pair of shafts will be commenced immediately, the existence of all the Cannock Chase coal measures at an easy workable depth having been conclusively proved. The estate acquired by this company adjoins the Hednesford Station on the South Staffordshire branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

In the North Staffordshire district the Iron Trade remains quiet and without special feature. For coal the demand is restricted, but notwithstanding that supplies are more abundant prices are firm. Some tolerable enquiries for ironstone are being received from the southern part of the county.

The metalliferous mines of this district are now put in the care of Mr. J. P. Baker, her Majesty's Inspector of Coal Mines. There was much surprise expressed to-day that there should be comments by the operative colliers upon the conduct of that gentleman in respect of the new colliery rules, it being pretty notorious in the trade that the colliers have to thank the Inspector for much in their favour which those rules contain.

NEW PUDDLING-FURNACES AT MOXLEY.—Mention has been made of the arrangements in progress at the Bull's Bridge Ironworks, at Moxley, for a thorough trial of the new puddling and refining furnace invented by Mr. B. Bayliss, of Workington. Our Wolverhampton correspondent forwards particulars of the invention, which will be read with interest by everyone connected with the iron trade. The furnace consists of melting, fining, and puddling parts respectively. The melting has three tuyeres at the end, and a hopper on the top for coal, with a draw-bar at the bottom. This part has no grate, but a hearth with a kind of well, similar to an air-furnace. The fining part is specially constructed with water blocks round, and tuyeres for blast, set very near the bottom. The puddling is of a circular form, it has the drawing door at the end, and simply a stopper hole on one side, so that it can be worked as a double furnace. On each side of the door frame at the end is a

small due leading into the main. This arrangement prevents the cutting draught from acting on the iron, and as the plenum and the temperature of the flame is regulated by the blast, the peculiar construction of the flue is of no consequence. There is a slot on the stopper hole side, and a half way through the top of the furnace, through which the puddling tool is introduced and taken out. This is closed with suitable doors. When necessary the still bar is drawn out of the hopper, and the coal falls instantly over the tuyeres, the iron is changed in a minute or so by means of a crane and pool through an ordinary puddling door. When the charge is melted it is run into the lining, and another introduced. The air being forced into the iron near the bottom has to permeate it to escape at the top, and as it does so the oxygen comes in contact with the carbon, and raises an intense heat, not only in the iron but also in the surrounding chambers, and thus it becomes a source of economy in fuel. The iron being properly lined, it is run into the third chamber, where it is quickly and effectively puddled. It is claimed for the furnace that it is capable of producing 50 to 60 tons of bars per week, and of such a quality as can not be surpassed. The weight of charge is what will produce 1/2 ton of puddled bars; more might be worked, but this is the safe limit both for yield and quality. It can melt and puddle 11 charges in 11 hours, equal to 5 tons 10 cwt. bars. The labour can be distributed in this way—two fire hands, two under hands, and a labourer to each furnace. The labourer will attend to the charging and the melting, and the puddlers will attend to the fining and puddling, and ball and draw the iron in the usual way. From this it will be seen that the puddlers will not have to fire, charge, fettle, or clear the grate; they will simply attend the fining, and direct the operations in introducing and withdrawing the tool, and the puddling thereby till the iron is ready to turn out for balling. Suppose only 10 charges per shift to be worked, or 5 tons of iron made, this, at 9s., would be 22.5s. The labourer would have a good berth at 6s. per shift, so that the others would have good wages and less work. Mr. Baylis considers that the statement as to the use of fettling requires confirming; and claims that iron can be produced by his system for 3s. 3d. per ton less than by Danks's, although he pays more for labour and uses more pig-iron. He contends that the rotary principle is not the right principle, and that it is not calculated to economize fuel, the kind of manipulation it requires, except under certain conditions, and an inability to comply with these conditions will prevent the rotary furnace from becoming economical. He claims that with his rotating tool the puddler can give the iron nine times the amount of working, without extra labour, and that the quality of the iron is improved. In confirmation of his views, he refers to the fact that before pig boiling was discovered, fine iron only was puddled; that the Staffordshire "drying system" produced the fibrous quality, and the Yorkshire system, which was between this and pig-boiling, also produced good metal; and contends that with proper manipulation all ores would yield equally good metal. The furnace was experimented with to a certain extent some time since. The results were not pronounced satisfactory, but Messrs. Moliniaux said the inventor anticipated with much confidence that a very different conclusion will follow upon what is being done at Moxley.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Aug. 14.—It is impossible to estimate the amount of inconvenience and loss to colliery proprietors in this district that has resulted from the introduction of the compulsory weighing clause into the Mines Regulation Act. For a fortnight now the majority of the collieries in South West Lancashire especially have been stopped, and there does not seem much prospect of improvement. The employers found it absolutely impossible to get the large number of machines required in time for Aug. 1, when the clause came into operation, and they met the representatives of the men at an interview in Wigan, and frankly stated their inability to comply with the statute. These representatives treated the matter fairly enough, and it was arranged that things should go on as hitherto until those collieries which had not got machines were supplied. The bulk of the men, however, refused to abide by this arrangement, and the result was that a very large number of collieries ceased work. Even at those pits where machines had been obtained, so much difficulty has been experienced in arranging a basis for prices, that these proprietors are little better off than those who had not got machines. The block at the collieries is beginning seriously to affect trade generally, and the only hope there is of an improvement lies in the fact that the miners have ceased work without being authorised by their Union. The subject is to be discussed at a meeting in Wigan to-morrow, and meanwhile at those collieries at which the men have been working 14 days notice has been given, this time under the direction of the Amalgamated Association.

Quotations in the Iron Trade are sensibly lower this week, intending purchasers continuing to withhold their orders in the hope of further reductions. Blast-furnaces continue moderately employed, and in other departments there is not an absolute scarcity of work, but orders are not by any means so plentiful as they have been.

At the Royton Petty Sessions yesterday a collier named Miles, of Eckersley, working at the Denton Lane Colliery, belonging to the Chamber Colliery Company, was fined 20s. and costs for having in one of the return air-ways of the mine had a key in his possession, and with it opened his lamp while the pit was in full work.

A report of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Society has been issued. The committee report that up to June 30 there had been enrolled 9,661 members, and the receipts had amounted to £2,944. The committee state that at the date of issuing the report (Aug. 11) they had no hesitation in saying that the society was worth £55,000, and included 10,000 members. Sir Robert Peel, as a member of the committee, has contributed £1,000, and is giving his life, and the committee appeal for further help from "mercantile agents, and others interested in the coal trade, upon whom the society has quite as much claim as upon colliery proprietors," who pay 10 per cent. upon their mine's contributions.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The official reports of the Examiners of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, show that about one hundred "passes" have been obtained by students of the Miners' Association as the result of the last May examinations, and that nineteen of the students in inorganic chemistry have satisfied the examiners in laboratory practice; these last are marked "and lab." in the following list. A. stands for the advanced; E. for the elementary stage; chem., chemistry; miner., mineralogy.

ST. AGNES CLASS.—A. T. Davis, chem., E. 1 and lab.; miner., E. 2. John Hiddell, chem., E. 2; Wm. Whitworth, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. E. M. Perry, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. Wm. Dwyer, miner., E. 2.

BREAGE CLASS.—W. Easton, chem., E. 1 and lab.; miner., E. 2. J. W. Richards, chem., E. 2 and lab.; Wm. King, chem., E. 2 and lab.; F. J. Rogers, chem., E. 2; J. C. Richards, miner., E. 2; R. H. Tregoning, mining, E. 1; J. H. Mollard, mining, E. 2.

POOL CLASS.—Henry Passmore, chem., E. 1; miner., E. 2. Thos. Passmore, chem., E. 2; T. R. Blamye, miner., E. 2.

HAYLE CLASS.—Thos. Warren, chem., E. 1 and lab.; C. H. Blight, chem., E. 2 and lab.; H. J. Warren, chem., E. 2 and lab.; Wm. Bickle, chem., E. 2; T. E. Bickle, chem., E. 2; Jos. Bickle, miner., E. 2.

REDRUTH CLASS.—T. C. Flewett, chem., E. 1 and lab.; miner., E. 2. P. Tregoning, chem., E. 2 and lab.; miner., E. 2. Wm. Rich, chem., E. 2 and lab.; miner., E. 2. F. Williams, chem., E. 2 and lab.; miner., E. 2. W. F. Chegwidden, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. J. S. Smith, chem., E. 2; C. H. Cock, chem., E. 2; Samuel Jones, miner., E. 2.

CAMBORNE CLASS.—T. H. Allen, chem., E. 1 and lab.; miner., E. 1. William Bennallack, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. T. Glenville, miner., E. 2.

ST. DAY CLASS.—John Phillips, chem., E. 1 and lab.; miner., E. 2. Francis Luke, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. J. T. Corfield, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. S. Sampson Williams, chem., E. 2; F. Bowden, miner., E. 1; Geo. B. Lake, miner., E. 2; Hy. S. Tyack, miner., E. 2; Geo. T. Corfield, miner., E. 2.

ST. AUSTELL CLASS.—E. J. Williams, chem., A. 2. W. H. Coom, chem., E. 1 and lab.; miner., E. 2. Wm. Veale, chem., E. 1 and lab.; T. Hoskin, chem., E. 1 and lab.; Wm. Piper, chem., E. 2 and lab.; J. P. Pearce, chem., E. 2 and lab.; J. P. Williams, chem., E. 2 and lab.; H. Carvorath, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2. E. Scudlary, chem., E. 2; J. H. Carne, chem., E. 2; A. Truscott, chem., E. 2; W. H. Hitchings, chem., E. 2; R. Swinburn, chem., E. 2; J. H. Green, chem., E. 2.

HESTON CLASS.—Samuel Adams, geology, E. 2; R. Cunneen, geology, E. 2; Wm. J. Harris, geology, E. 2; C. F. Dale, geology, E. 2; Gordon W. Dale, geology, E. 2.

ST. JUST CLASS.—G. F. Gasson, chem., E. 2; applied mechanics, E. 2; theoretical mechanics, E. 1. A. Chapple, chem., E. 2; applied mechanics, A. 2. Edw. Paul, chem., E. 2; miner., E. 2; geology, A. 2. B. Angwin, applied mechanics, E. 2; J. T. Davey, applied mechanics, E. 2.

PENDES CLASS.—Arthur Hipwell, chem., E. 2; James Bennetts, miner., E. 2. Andrew Angwin, miner., E. 2; geology, E. 2. Henry Eddy, geology, A. 2; mining, A. 2; applied mechanics, A. 2. John Tomlinson, applied mechanics, E. 1.

In addition to these, several of the members of the classes were successful in physical geography and other subjects.

AUSTRALIAN TIN.—Having returned to England from New South Wales within the last month, and finding a deal is being said and written about the abundance of tin there and in Queensland, most of which is likely to mislead the speculator and damage home mining, I feel it a duty to put before you a few facts in connection therewith. It is true there is tin in Australia, and, I may say, to be found in most of the colonies where any exploration has yet been carried on, and undoubtedly the most valuable has been discovered in New South Wales and Queensland, of which the recent imports to these shores are a proof. The discovery of tin in a new country, so rarely to be met with in parts of the world, caused, as you may be sure, considerable excitement, and in a short time a deal of speculation. Everyone who had a pound to spare, and those who had none, engaged in the enterprise with a view, as we call it, of making their pile right off. It was called no speculation, a certainty, the tin before them in heaps, valleys of tin, and mountains, too. Great sums were secured by the hundreds, and many companies got up with small and big capitals. The ground was tried, and sure enough they sold some thousands of tons of tin in the English markets, and consequently I find there is now great depression in the tin trade at home and the mining interest of Cornwall.

I will now endeavour to give you the true state of things as regards tin mining or streaming in Australia, as far as I am able from my experience, since its discovery there, I may say, the present time, by which I think the Cornish tin miner will see he has more reason to hope for a better future than at present he seems to be aware of. In the first place, however, I must tell you that there is yet tin to be got, and will be got, from those distant shores, and ultimately (but not in time for a very long time, because there are numerous difficulties to surmount) a regular supply of tin will come from there—not as at present, from the alluvial soil or tin streams, which look well to-day and are gone to-morrow—but I shall be disappointed if permanent tin veins are not to follow some day, of a remunerative nature; but that is the work of time; many difficulties and disadvantages in the

country have to be overcome, and the rising generation in Cornwall, I think, have nothing to fear on that score.

Referring to the past and present returns, all men of judgment will at once see the sale has been a forced one, for, as I have before said, on the discovery of this tin all was "hurrah" for the tin fields. Wealthy men at a distance put in their thousands, and the poor near at hand rendered their mite, so that at length a very large heap of capital was brought to bear, which in most cases has now been expended; and, of course, in tin-streaming, if the thing is actually poor, it is very hard if a little cannot be got by the expenditure of a large sum, and many little make much, and hence the reason you have been in receipt for several months past of what you call heavy importations of tin from Australia. But is this to continue? I guess not. The funds in a great measure have been spent, and most of the companies are smashed, and until there is a fresh influx of money there must be a considerable falling off in the produce, and this expenditure is not likely to be repeated in a hurry.

I have no desire to be misunderstood in my remarks. There is, and will be, tin found here, and the more capital is employed to work it the greater will be the yield. What I say is, from past results there will be a considerable falling off in funds and proportionately in returns, and until the cost of raising and bringing to the markets is greatly reduced, and more continuous layers of tin are met with, they cannot but prove disappointing to the speculator. I would make another remark before I conclude—do not believe that the best principles for extracting tin have been adopted. I need not tell you that in tin from veins or lodes and streams there is a wide difference, and it requires altogether different treatment; and I can assure you, having myself had experience in tin streams in Cornwall, the tin miners of New South Wales are not behind in their mode of extracting it.

I have been asked about the wonderful richness of those tin streams—a dish reported to yield so many pounds. I would here ask the Cornish tin streamer—Has he not found little pockets that would yield several pounds to the dish? But you are not told the immense quantity of rubbish that has to be removed to get at a little of this sort. I say—Cornish miners, cheer up your hearts; you will be sure to have better prices for tin ore long. I don't see that your home produce is increasing, and you may rest satisfied the supplies from Australia must soon decrease. If New South Wales tinworks were here I have no doubt you would get some Cornish starts out of it, for it is buncy, and what the tributer likes; but, although you have not the opportunity of working it with your home advantages, you need not fear future disadvantage from its present position.—A TIN MINER.—*West Briton.*

TIN DEPOSITS IN BRITISH INDIA.

Although Cornwall and the Dutch East Indies have hitherto been the principal sources of supply for tin, it has for some time past been known that deposits of the metal exist in British India, which with careful development could be made remunerative to those concerned. It is now proposed to turn these deposits to account, and with that object a company has been formed—the BRITISH INDIA TIN COMPANY—with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 5l. each, to carry on tin mining operations in the Tenasserim province of British Burmah, the well-known estate of Henzai having been chosen as the most eligible. It was felt that the present and prospective demand for tin ores rendered it very desirable to bring the produce of more distant sources of supply into the market, and especially that of virgin fields, where the tin can be easily and cheaply worked. The British dependencies were naturally looked to as desirable sources of supply, and the opinion is entertained by a large number of persons well qualified to form a reliable conclusion that both British India and Australia will hereafter add largely to the world's supply of tin. There can be no doubt that tin was known at a very early period of the earth's history, and in biblical times it seems to have been obtained from eastward of the Persian Gulf; yet the story of the Phoenicians having traded with the Cassiterides, and constant repetition of the opinion that West Cornwall and the Cassiterides are but different names used to represent the same locality, has almost caused us to forget that Cornwall is not the oldest tin-producing district in the world, and we are accustomed to regard the beginning of the eighteenth century as the date of the first discovery, although it was probably only the re-discovery of the tin deposits of the Malay peninsula, which in some years have furnished no less than 3500 tons of tin.

The only ore of tin which has yet been found in sufficient quantities to prove commercially remunerative is the cassiterite, the ordinary tinstone of Cornwall, and curiously enough this word is unquestionably of Indian origin, although the English are indebted for it to the Greeks and Phoenicians, the Sanscrit *Kastira* being evidently, as Humboldt suggested, the prototype. The tinstone is usually much disseminated in the rock, and is found in but few countries in workable quantities. If Cornwall, Bohemia, and Saxony in Europe and Malacca, Banca, and Billiton in Asia be mentioned, it would be difficult to name many other places where tin mining has been carried on, so that there is evidently an ample field for opening up such a deposit as that described in the prospectus of the company just referred to without in any way risking the overstocking of the market. With regard to the district in which the property is situated, Dr. Thos. Oldham, the superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, published an official report in the British *Burmah Gazette*, as long since as 1871, in which he stated that "So abundant and so widely disseminated are these deposits that it may safely be said that from the parallel of the town of Zee, southwards to the boundary of the British territories on the Pakham river, the place where from the physical conformation of the ground such deposits would be looked for. Where they do not occur are exceptions to the general rule, tin not being an essential ingredient in the mass of the rock." The Henzai estate, to be taken over by the company, is conveniently situated on the sea coast, and is 712 acres in extent, and is regarded as the most important in the district; it is held under direct titles from the British Government in perpetuity and fee simple, and the grant conveys the plenary right to all products both of surface and below surface without any royalty or dues payable. To utilise these the company proposes to issue one-half of its capital as 125 per cent. preference shares, the remainder being chiefly taken by the vendors as part payment of the purchase money, it having been arranged that the price to be paid for the Henzai estates, and the adjoining rights of pre-emption shall be 60,000l., of which one-fourth is to be in cash, and the remainder in shares not entitled to participate in dividend until 125 per cent. has in each year been paid to holders of the present issue of preference shares. The profits beyond this are to be divided equally on all shares, and it is confidently anticipated that at least double this return will be obtained.

Referring to the position and working facilities of the property, the prospectus states that tin ore in considerable quantities is already procurable—a point which cannot fail to be appreciated, as a result so seldom obtained at first in opening out tin ground, whilst every running stream on the property yields, by washing, tin ore in quantity, with a sprinkling of ruby dust. The tinstone layers on this estate vary from 4 in. to 6 in. to 7 feet in thickness. They are covered with a deposit of gravelly clay, averaging about 5 feet, and in no case more than 10 feet thick. This is the only sinking or driving that has to be done by the company. Dr. Oldham's report, before quoted, states that "in almost every instance it is readily accessible being nowhere covered up by any considerable amount of more recent deposits." The tin ore thus obtained yields as high as 60 per cent. The Governor, Colonel Fytche, who has visited the property, writes:—"From the poorest of the ores, by the rudest processes, and without any of the most ordinary mechanical appliances which modern skill could introduce, from 30 to 40 per cent. is obtained by the native workmen. This ore is largely worked now in the most desultory and most unskilled manner, but in all cases a large profit is derived from the occupation." Labour to any required extent is obtainable at exceedingly low rates. "An abundance of Chinese labour can be had for all mining works, both from the Straits and Singapore, and they prove as skilled and excellent workmen as any in the world." This is clearly evinced by the results from the Banca Tin Mines, which have been worked for a long period by the Dutch Government, and produce a net income of over a million a-year. It is considered that the serious extent to which tin-mining industry at home is interfered with by the excessive price of labour and fuel should give special inducements for enterprise in British India, especially upon an estate which promises 75 per cent. per annum on the entire nominal capital of the company.

CHICAGO (Silver).—The following are extracts from a report upon the company's property, dated Salt Lake City, July 15, 1873, received by the directors from Mr. S. Prout Newcombe, of London, a shareholder, who visited the property during a pleasure tour in Utah: I visited these furnaces (the hired furnaces) with Mr. Godhe, and found that they had just been "shut down," the whole of the ore having been smelted in a run of 30 days. The results seemed to be all that could be desired. The 700 tons of ore brought from the mine had produced some stupendous heaps of bullion, arranged in bars of about 100 lbs. each. The aggregate weight of these bars was 394,000 lbs., or nearly 200 American tons of 2000 lbs., which have been sold in Salt Lake City for nearly \$40,000. The ore being principally carbonates, with a large admixture of iron, do not require the addition of any costly flux, but serve as a flux for other high-class and refractory ores. Just

beyond Stockton, on the borders of Rush Lake, the new furnaces are being erected. The buildings themselves are nearly finished. The foundations of the first furnace were laid, and the improved blowers, the water-jacket, and other accessories, were lying at hand ready to be put in position when required. There is every reason to expect that within 30 days one at least of the new furnaces will be in work. At the mouth of Dry Canyon we had to mount on mules and zig-zag work. Your manager had resolved that the ore should come down straight from the mouth of the mine in a direct line, on a steel-wire tramway or rope-way, the same ore being bound to do service as it came down by rope-way, the various supplies which must otherwise be carried on mules. The whole of this work may possibly be done with the money originally allotted for building the new furnaces, for your manager hopes to save out of the estimated cost of 8000l. nearly 3000l., which will probably pay for the rope-way. The total cost of the 200 tons of bullion, which was at Stockton was—Carriage of ore, \$7000; smelting ditto, \$8000; rent of furnaces, \$2000; total, \$17,000. But the cost of producing the next 200 tons will be approximately carriage of ore, \$1400; smelting (say), \$8000; rent of furnaces, \$2000; total, \$10,000. Showing a saving in one month's run of at least \$7000, or 8 1/2 per cent. of bullion.

The following morning we descended the mine. The great stratum of ore, instead of running at right angles to the strata of the limestone, and forming a gigantic slice of almost solid ore, running to an unknown depth between, and therefore, parallel with the rock. The thickness of this slice or vein is generally apparent, seldom being less than 4 ft. from the hanging wall to the foot wall, and sometimes increasing to 10 feet, or more. But although the thickness is generally measurable, it is with depth it has fortunately not been possible to find a cover yet. The incline shaft, out of the ore itself, descends at a greater or less incline to the extent of 390 ft., where the deposit is at a greater or less much deeper it may extend cannot be said. There is no reason why there should be any limit to the depth. The same remark may be made as to the thickness of the slice, to which no limits have yet been found. There have been 25 ft. down the incline drifts or side passages driven through the ore 50 ft. on the right hand, and these drifts two others, measuring 65 and 50 ft., have been cut. There are also, and you will see on the ground plan, branches from the main shaft, and through all these branches and side passages, wherever we lit up the side walls with our candles, we still found ore, the captain of the mine observing that "we could not get away from it," which must be the case while the passages are driven through the ore itself.

It may, therefore, be assumed that there is on each side of this long shaft of 390 ft. a very large extent of ore in reserve. Although this reserve, if it were immediately dug out of the mine, would at once yield a very large dividend (Mr. Godhe's estimate being that only 12 1/2 tons per day would pay the present dividend of 24 per cent. per annum), it is the wish of the managing captain, Mr. Potts, to continue developing the mine by further explorations downward, and on each side of the shaft, so as to assure the company of the value of their property as a permanent investment—a plan which I think our directors would immediately concur in if they were here.—Shaft No. 4: "The Rambler" is really another and distinct mine. There has not been time enough to do any new work here, but the exploration we made down nearly 110 ft., was almost as satisfactory as that of the principal mine. I came out with the feeling that, with due allowance for the uncertainties incident to all mines, and possible, if not probable, to this one also, the Chicago would eventually yield a handsome return to those who had invested in it.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

MANGANESE SETT AT TAMAR CONSOLS.—I was over the Manganeze ground in the north part of the settlement yesterday, and as there is such a demand for that mineral, and particularly for manganese mines in this district, I think it 12 ft., and not through it, with a kind of appearance, but at this point unprofitable. Nevertheless, I think the same hole should be worked on its course for some considerable distance further east up the hill; first, by shaft pits, at a small expense, and if anything worth while is met with, which I think is likely, then a proper course of more extensive working will be useful; at the same time other holes may be found in other parts of the settlement. At any rate, the work need not be much in proving this important part of your property; two, four, or six men can be employed, at the case may require. Results cannot be ascertained without opening the ground.

TREVAUNAR.—In last week's Journal it appeared from the report that a new lode had been discovered in this property. It is of great importance, as showing its additional value. The lode in the engine shaft is considered by some to be the Trevaunar ore, and by others the Wheal Mary lode; but it matters very little which opinion is correct, inasmuch as the lodes in both these mines have been exceedingly productive. The responsible parties will not be slow, it is hoped, in making further explorations, seeing those that they have made have been followed by such favourable results.

BELSTONE.—The news from this mine that the drive at the 50 east has intersected the cross-course, which proves as large and promising as similar in every respect to the ground in the intermediate level above, where numerous rich ore were produced, is an important feature, proving as it does that the lode continues in depth. The sinking operations are being energetically pushed forward, the main shaft being now down 65 fms., and when the lode are cut at the 70 the managers expect to make great discoveries of ore.

EAST FOXDALE.—At the extraordinary general meeting, on Wednesday, the special resolution to increase the capital of the company was unanimously confirmed, and the directors have decided upon issuing forthwith 7500 preference shares of 1l. each, bearing a preferential dividend of 10 per cent.—[The report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

GREAT CONISTON.—The general meeting of shareholders was held at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, on Aug. 8 (Mr. S. Clift in the chair), and the directors' report submitted. The greatest difficulty they have had to contend with has been the scarcity of labour, but they are now making lodging arrangements, which they hope will overcome the difficulty. Messrs. Clift, Andrew, Penny, Lancaster, and Stanley were elected directors. The proceedings terminating with the usual complimentary vote of thanks.

PERRAN WHEAL VIRGIN.—At the meeting, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Paul, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 500l. A call of 5s. per share was made. It appeared that about 1500 shares had already been fully paid up—about one-half of the mine. There were still unpaid 750l. After every explanation had been given, and the position of the mine thoroughly ventilated, it was resolved unanimously to drive the 40 vigorously for another 250 fathoms, which would take about four months; this has already been driven 14 fathoms, and this further drive it is quite hoped will come upon the ore ground; all other operations ceased. It appears that this course had been recommended by Capt. Juleff, of West Cliverton, who has inspected the mine for some time interested. Capt. Oats, the resident agent, assured the adventurers that he felt well convinced there was a good mine somewhere about where they were working. It is said there is a party quite willing to work the sett even if the present adventurers were to throw it up.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—At the special meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. S. Sutton in the chair), the resolution passed at the previous meeting (Aug. 7) the issue of 2000 of the unallotted shares was confirmed.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

UTILISING BLAST-FURNACE SLAG.—Mr. C. F. CLAUS, of Middleborough, proposes to employ finely ground blast-furnace slag as the chief constituent of the mass or material from which he manufactures flooring and other tiles, bricks, and other similar building materials, using clay in variable but small quantities as the binding material. An exceedingly hard brick tile, or building or other materials, can be produced by a mixture of 90 to 70 parts of pulverised slag with 10 to 30 parts of clay, but other proportions will give good results.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

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This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamp Jiggers, Classifiers, and Fludifiers. Mr. George Gregory, the company's engineer, will exhibit the machinery in full work, and enter into contracts for the erection of the whole, including his Patent Self-feeding and Classifying Process, which is indispensable for the effective working of Self-acting Jiggers.

He has completed arrangements at Aberystwith, whereby he is able to supply and erect all at the lowest possible cost.

The following testimonials will be satisfactory:—

FROM THE GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY, PATTERDALE, WESTMORELAND.

DEAR SIR.—The patent jiggers, which you have erected at Greenside Mine, are giving great satisfaction. The arrangement which they make is complete. The arrangement for self-feeding and classifying is in every respect most effective working, and is well designed. The saving both in ore and labour will please everyone, and there is no doubt that the new system must supersede the old in all places where these advantages are desired. GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY, Mr. George Green, Aberystwith. (per T. TAYLOR.)

FROM CAPT. HENRY TYACK, M.E., EAGLE BROOK MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR.—I have minutely inspected the Patent Self-acting Dressing Machinery you have erected at the Great Darn and Bodell Mines. I do not hesitate to say that it is by far the most perfect machinery for the purpose I ever saw. The self-acting arrangement is complete, no labour being required to obtain a clean product from the crusher, under the very finest granular particles, while the slimes are conveyed direct to the buddles without settling pits. The system must save at least one-third of the entire labour cost, and a considerable amount of ore, which would otherwise be lost, and will, most certainly, be adopted where these considerations are an object. HENRY TYACK, Mr. George Green, Mining Engineer, Aberystwith.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL.

FOR SALE, A JUMPER SIZE DRILL, with all accessories complete, and in duplicate, fitted with 6-horse power high pressure steam engine, air compressor, and receiver, and about 600 ft. of 2 1/2 in. wrought iron piping, tested to 100 lbs. pressure, &c. &c. The machinery is nearly new, having been used only for a month or two, and may be inspected by intending purchasers. For particulars of price and orders to view, apply to GEORGE JOACHIM and Co., St. Andrew House, 28, Cornhill, London, E.C.; or to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Talbot, Cardiganshire.



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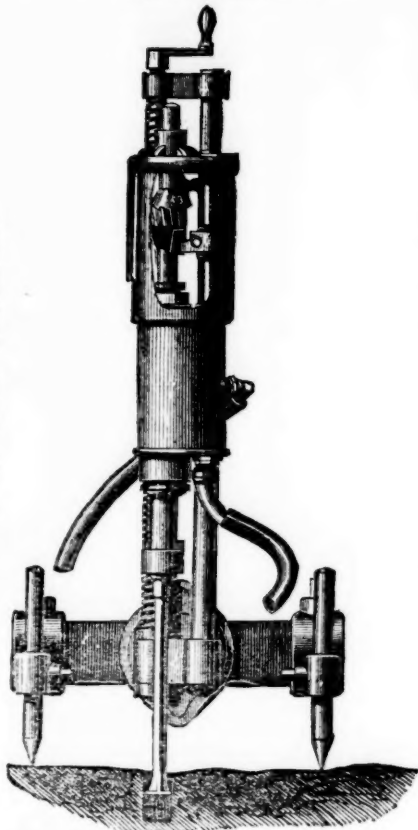


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500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE
(counted by mechanism).
ENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.
MACHINES WARRANTED.



For full description, &c., see "ENGINEERING" of July 26, 1872,
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Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

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Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

(ESTABLISHED 1764.)

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.—PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Publisher of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" and of the "Newcastle Weekly Chronicle" begs to direct attention to the
following declaration as to the circulation of these two newspapers.

The average circulation of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle," as declared before the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, up to June 18, 1873, was

35,534.

From the detailed statement herewith annexed of the circulation of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" since that date it will be
seen that the average circulation is upwards of

40,000

Copies per day, which is believed to be

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PROVINCIAL DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The circulation of the "Newcastle Weekly Chronicle" is upwards of

31,000

Copies per week, and it is believed to be

EQUAL TO ANY OTHER PROVINCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SAME PRICE.

CHIEF PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

CHRONICLE-BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

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DEAN STREET, SOUTH SHIELDS, DURHAM.

154, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND, DURHAM.

14, BRIDGE STREET, MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES, YORKSHIRE.

DECLARATION of GEORGE NESBITT, Public Accountant, Fellow of the
Manchester Institute of Accountants:—

I, GEORGE NESBITT, of 11, Cross-street, in the city of Manchester, in the county
of Lancaster, Public Accountant, do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That I have had produced to me, and have examined, all the publishing books
and accounts, and the invoices and receipts for paper supplied by the manu-
facturers, from the Twenty-fourth day of March to the Fourteenth day of
June, 1873, to the proprietors of the NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE and the
NEWCASTLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE Newspapers, which are printed and pub-
lished at the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and elsewhere.

2. That the number of copies of the NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE, printed
and published at the Publishing Office in Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-
Tyne aforesaid, from the Twenty-fourth day of March to the Fourteenth day
of June, 1873, amounts to

2,558,490

3. That the said number of 2,558,490 copies of the said newspapers, so printed
as aforesaid, gives for the period of Seventy-two Days, being the number of
publishing days between the said Twenty-fourth day of March and the
Fourteenth day of June, an average of

35,534

COPIES PER DAY.

4. That the number of copies of the NEWCASTLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, printed
and published at the Publishing Office in Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-
Tyne aforesaid, from and with the Twenty-ninth day of March to and with
the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, amounts to

378,250.

5. That the said number of 378,250 copies of said NEWCASTLE WEEKLY
CHRONICLE, so printed as aforesaid, gives for the period of Twelve Weeks,
being the number of publishing weeks between the said Twenty-ninth day
of March and the Fourteenth day of June, an average of

31,521

COPIES PER WEEK.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be
true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year
of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to
repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament intituled an Act for the more
Effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various depart-
ments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more
entire suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths and affidavits, and to
make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

GEORGE NESBITT, F.M.I.A.

Declared at the Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, this Sixteenth day
of June, 1873, before me.

RICHD. GAIL, Mayor.

One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for
the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Number of Copies of

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE

Printed during the week commencing June 16 was

ON MONDAY	...	JUNE 16	...	41,700
ON TUESDAY	...	JUNE 17	...	36,500
ON WEDNESDAY	...	JUNE 18	...	36,250
ON THURSDAY	...	JUNE 19	...	36,300
ON FRIDAY	...	JUNE 20	...	37,500
ON SATURDAY	...	JUNE 20	...	36,500

TOTAL NUMBER FOR SIX ISSUES ... 224,750

The Number of Copies of

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE

Printed during the week commencing June 23 was

ON MONDAY	...	JUNE 23	...	40,000
ON TUESDAY	...	JUNE 24	...	50,000
ON WEDNESDAY	...	JUNE 25	...	53,000
ON THURSDAY	...	JUNE 26	...	48,000
ON FRIDAY	...	JUNE 27	...	40,000
ON SATURDAY	...	JUNE 28	...	40,000

TOTAL NUMBER FOR SIX ISSUES ... 271,000

The Number of Copies of

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE

Printed during the week commencing June 30 was

ON MONDAY	...	JUNE 30	...	40,000
ON TUESDAY	...	JULY 1	...	39,500
ON WEDNESDAY	...	JULY 2	...	39,250
ON THURSDAY	...	JULY 3	...	39,500
ON FRIDAY	...	JULY 4	...	39,750
ON SATURDAY	...	JULY 5	...	40,250

TOTAL NUMBER FOR SIX ISSUES ... 238,250

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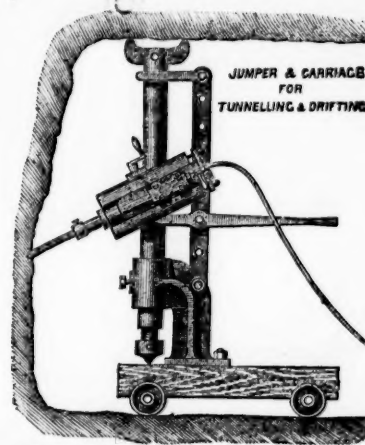
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CARDIFF MEETING, 1872.

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"For the Best Portable Steam Engine"	THE FIRST PRIZE OF £40.
"For the Best Combined Portable Threshing Machine"	THE FIRST PRIZE OF £40.
"For the Best Combined Portable Threshing and Finishing Machine"	HIGH COMMENDATION.
"For the Best Straw and Hay Elevator (Stacking Machine)"	THE FIRST PRIZE OF £10.
"For the Best Straw Elevator"	THE PRIZE OF £5.
"For Patent Self-Feeding Apparatus for Threshing Machines"	SILVER MEDAL.

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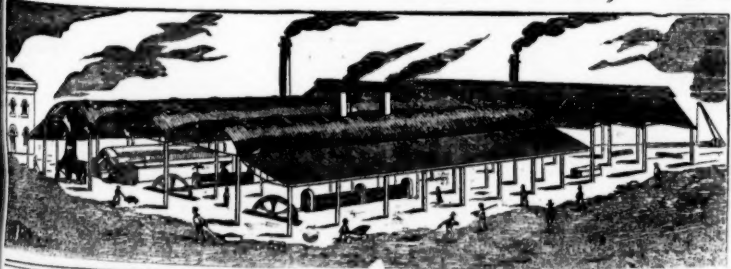
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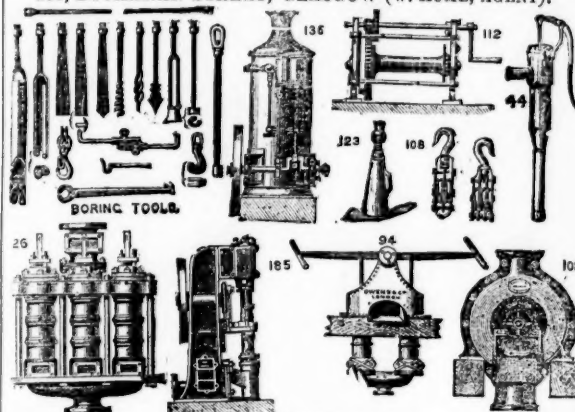
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	11 11 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1873
20000	Allt-y-Crib, c. Talylont*	2 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1873
30000	Bampfylde, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 0	0 0 0	June 1873
5000	Blanc Caelan, s. l., Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	—
15000	Boscawell Downs, c. St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botalack, c. St. Just*	91 8 0	140	120 120	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
500	Broadwood, c. t. m., Devon*	100 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Broadwood, c. t. m., Devon*	1 10 0	—	—	2 8 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1873
3348	Cargill, s. l., Newlyn*	4 15 11	2 1/2	3 3/4	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	2 0 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, c. St. Columba*	2 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
1000	Carn Brea, c. t. m., Devon*	35 0 0	82 1/2	87 1/2	308 0 0	2 0 0	July 1873
6000	Cath. & Jane, c. t. m., Devon*	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 2 0	June 1873
2450	Cock's Kitchen, c. Illogan*	19 14 9	19	17 13	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gr. Consols, c. Tavistock*	0 12 0	—	—	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4268	Doolough, c. t. m., Devon*	10 14 10	4 1/2	4 1/2	103 1 8	0 15 0	Aug. 1873
10000	East Boscawell, c. St. Just*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 8	0 5 0	May 1873
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer*	2 14 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
6400	East Darwen, c. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	213 10 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1873
6400	East Pool, c. t. m., Devon*	0 9 9	9	7 1/2	13 11 3	0 2 6	May 1873
5000	Exmouth, c. t. m., Devon*	0 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Foxdale, c. t. m., Devon*	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
3050	Gawton, c. Tavistock*	3 10 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c. t. m., Devon* (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	158 0 0	17 1/2	15 1/2	3 10 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, c. t. m., Devon*	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, c. t. m., Devon*	0 6 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
1024	Herdoford, c. t. m., Devon*	8 10 0	7	4 6	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
6000	Hillingdon, c. t. m., Devon*	6 4 0	4	3 3/4	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000	Kilnall, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 1 1/2	0 5 0	Mar. 1873
6000	Kilnall, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
400	Lisburne, c. t. m., Devon*	15 10 0	—	—	556 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1873
2754	Lovell, c. t. m., Devon*	3 0 0	35	32 1/2	63 1 8	0 8 0	Apr. 1873
6000	Miners' Mining Co., c. t. m., Devon*	5 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 8 0	0 3 0	July 1872
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. m., Devon*	7 0 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
6400	New Pembroke, c. t. m., Devon*	5 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 6	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, c. t. m., Devon*	2 10 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 6	July 1872
2000	North Levant, c. t. m., Devon*	10 12 0	8	6 8	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
5094	Pedra-an-drea, c. t. m., Devon*	8 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
6000	Penhalg, c. t. m., Devon*	3 0 0	3	3 3	2 18 0	0 3 0	May 1873
6000	Phoenix, c. t. m., Devon*	4 3 4	—	—	39 19 10	0 3 0	Nov. 1872
1172	Polperro, c. t. m., Devon*	10 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1872
2000	Polperro, c. t. m., Devon*	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
15000	Prince Patrick, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 2 0	June 1873
1120	Providence, c. t. m., Devon*	12 6 7	9	8 9	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
12000	Roman Gravel, c. t. m., Devon*	7 10 0	21	20 21	2 8 0	0 8 0	July 1873
10000	Shelton, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Slimeford Dressing, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 1 1/2	0 1 1 1/2	Sept. 1872
512	South Caradon, c. t. m., Devon*	1 8 0	100	145 150	709 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1873
8000	South Carn Brea, c. t. m., Devon*	1 17 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darwen, c. t. m., Devon*	3 0 0	—	—	1 1 8	0 1 0	Nov. 1872
242	Spruce Moor, c. t. m., Devon*	38 17 9	—	—	17 5 0	0 10 0	June 1872
940	St. Ives Consols, c. t. m., Devon*	10 15 0	10	10 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. t. m., Devon*	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, c. t. m., Devon*	6 0 0	12 1/2	11 1/2	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
25000	Terras, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000	Tincroft, c. t. m., Devon*	9 0 0	47	44 48	48 3 8	1 0 0	July 1873
4000	Trumpet Consols, c. t. m., Devon*	5 15 0	7	6 1/2	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, c. t. m., Devon*	4 0 0	—	—	10 7 0	0 3 0	June 1873
2000	W. Chertsey, c. t. m., Devon*	10 0 0	—	—	52 10 0	0 10 0	June 1873
2048	West Wheal Frances, c. t. m., Devon*	20 13 9	10	9 10	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
612	Wheal Bassett, c. t. m., Devon*	5 2 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
6179	Wheal Grenville, c. t. m., Devon*	7 14 6	5	4 1/2	0 13 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
4285	Wheal Killy, c. t. m., Devon*	5 4 6	12 1/2	12 1/2	10 8 0	0 10 0	May 1873
896	Wheal Margaret, c. t. m., Devon*	13 17 6	5 1/2	4 5	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheal Mary, c. t. m., Devon*	5 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. t. m., Devon*	10 0 0	—	—	74 5 6	0 2 6	June 1873
80	Wheal Orley, c. t. m., Devon*	10 0 0	—	—	622 0 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1873
1356	Wheal Seton, c. t. m., Devon*	73 0 0	40	35 40	255 15 0	1 0 0	June 1873
15000	Wheal Tregea, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheal Whisler, c. t. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	May 1873
25000	Wicklow, c. t. m., Devon*	2 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	82 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
25000	Almadén, c. Spain*	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1 8	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
30000	Almadén, c. Spain*	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 3 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1873
20000	Australian, c. South Australia*	7 6 0	3	1 1/2	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain, c. t. m., Nevada*	6 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Bendy Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 9 0	0 2 0	July 1873
6000	Bensberg, c. Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12320	Burra Burra, c. t. m., Australia*	6 0 0	24	23 24	13 15 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c. t. m., Africa*	5 0 0	2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1873
140000	Cedar Creek, c. California*	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
8000	Central American Association, c. t. m., Central America*	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 12 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1873
15000	Chicago, c. t. m., Utah*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
21000	Colorado Terrible, c. t. m., Colorado*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
76182	Don Pedro North of the Rey*, c. t. m., Nevada*	0 14 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1873
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, c. t. m., Nevada*	10 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 5 0	0 15 0	June 1873
2382	Elmer, c. t. m., Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	1 1 8	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
5000	Emma, c. t. m., Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	4 1/2	5 1/2	2 7 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
7000	English and Australian, c. t. m., Australia*	2 10 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1873
15000	Ferguson, c. t. m., California*	2 0 0	—	—	4 2 0	0 5 0	May 1873
9000	Flagstaff, c. t. m., Utah*	10 0 0	10 1/2	8 1/2	0 24 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
25000	Fortuna, c. t. m., Spain*	2 0 0	6	5 1/2	0 4 4	0 5 0	May 1873
5000	Gold Run, c. t. m., Idaho*	1 0 0	—	—	0 24 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
65000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 3 0	—	—	0 24 0	0 6 0	June 1873
20000	Las Chancas, c. t. m., Utah*	5 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	14 10 0	0 2 0	July 1873
15000	Linares, c. t. m., Spain*	3 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
7237	Lusitania, Portugal* (25 shares)	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Mammoth Copper, c. t. m., Utah, c. s.	10 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
5000	Mountain Chief, c. t. m., Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 1 4	Sept. 1872
18000	Pontefract, c. t. m., Hutton, c. t. m., England*	30 0 0	21	19 21	13 13 11	0 19 6	June 1873
10000	Port Phillip, c. t. m., Victoria*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
4000	Richmond Consols, c. Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t. m.	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	8 p. cent.	—	May 1873
11200	Sierra Buttes, c. California*	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 4 0	0 2 0	June 1873
60000	South Aurora, c. Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 4 0	June 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	5 1/2	4 1/2	0 18 0	0 4 0	June 1872
20000	Tollima, c. t. m., Peru (5000 sh. are 55 p. pd.)	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1872
800	Westphalia, c. t. m., Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	26 10 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1872

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Coll.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> ² / ₂ (15 per cent. Preference).....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> Victoria*.....	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
50000	Anglo-Dutch West Indies*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Australian United, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> Victoria*.....	2 10 0	—	—	Fully pd.
2000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Peru* (£10 shares).....	2 10 0	—	—	Oct. 1872
50000	Braganza, <i>g</i> , Brazil*.....	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romagna, Italy*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50152	Chontales, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nicaragua* (and 12,542 of £1 15s.).....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Plumas County, California*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Cuiaba, Minas Geraes, Brazil*.....	0 17 6	—	—	June 1872
10000	Douglas, <i>s</i> , Georgetown, Col.	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares).....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*.....	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , New Granada*.....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i>	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Georgetown Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, <i>s</i> , California*.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Hudson, <i>g</i> , California*.....	3 0 0	—	—	April 1873
24500	Hustler's Comet, <i>g</i> , Australia.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	I. S. L., <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua*.....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, <i>g</i> , Colorado*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
12000	Laneston, <i>s</i> , <i>z</i> , Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares).....	1 8 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
165000	London and California, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*.....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Colombia* (50,000 issued).....	0 12 6	—	—	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, <i>g</i> , Spain*.....	1 0 0	—	—	May 1873
30000	Malpaso, <i>g</i> , Colombia*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
12000	Merzenberg, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Honnef, Germany*.....	5 8 0	—	—	Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., * N. Scot.	2 0 0	—	—	Allotment
4000	Monte Loretto, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Italy.....	8 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
41000	New Quebrada, <i>g</i> , Venezuela*.....	6 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, <i>g</i> , Mexico*.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kangaroo, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , New Zealand*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Newfoundland, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i>	10 0 0	—	—	Allotment
20000	North American, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i>	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	Pacific, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada (and reduced)*.....	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Panuelillo, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Chili*.....	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarens United, <i>g</i> , Italy*.....	3 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Rica, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (40,000 issued).....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Rosa Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil* (£1 shares).....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
26500	Ruby Consolidated, <i>g</i> , Nevada*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30500	Russian, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Chile*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Santa Barbara, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Brazil.....	0 7 6	—	—	Mar. 1872
15000	Saturn, <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
2200	St. John del Rey, Brazil*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Star of Nevada, <i>s</i> * (120,000 issued).....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Teosoma, <i>g</i> , Utah*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	The Royal, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Australia.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico*.....	2 8 7 8	—	—	May 1868
14000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah* (£25 sh.).....	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Yuma Peninsula, <i>g</i> , South Australia.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
5000	Yokohama, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , South Australia * [I].....	8 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.